FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-157
Tuesday
14 August 1990

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-157 14 August 1990

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Liberation Movements Oppose U.S. 'Invasion' *[APS]* 1
'Text' of King Husayn's Arab Summit Speech *[Amman Radio]* 1
Al-Asad Comments on Invasion, Summit Resolution *[MENA]* 3
Arab Leaders Meet in Cairo on Sidelines of Summit 3
Sudan's Al-Bashir, Iraqi Leaders *[SUNA]* 3
Al-Qadhdhafi, Mubarak, Al-Asad *[Tripoli International]* 3
Bendjedid, Ramadan, Qatari Amir *[Algiers Radio]* 3
Mubarak Consults *[MENA]* 3
'Arafat Calls on Al-Hirawi *[Beirut Radio]* 4
Al-Asad Holds Series of Meetings *[SANA]* 4
Tariq 'Aziz, 'Arafat *[INA]* 4
Mubarak, Jordan's King Husayn *[MENA]* 4
Mubarak Holds Further Meetings *[MENA]* 4
Mubarak, Kuwaiti Heir Apparent *[MENA]* 4
Fahd, Al-Asad Discuss Invasion *[MENA]* 4
Bendjedid Holds Series of Talks *[APS]* 4
Al-Asad, Fahd on Resolution *[Damascus Radio]* 5
Fahd, Algerian, Libyan Presidents *[Riyadh Radio]* 5
Al-Qadhdhafi, King Fahd *[JANA]* 5
Mubarak, Arab Leaders To Hold Alexandria Talks *[MENA]* 5
Leaders Arrive in Alexandria *[JANA]* 5
Hold Meeting on Arab Unity *[APS]* 5

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Says Saddam Initiative Will Help Avert War *[INA]* 6
PFLP's Habash Hails Saddam Initiative *[INA]* 6
DFLP Confirms Iraq Solidarity *[INA]* 6
Fatah Warns of 'Disastrous Outcome' of Crisis *[Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio]* 6

OPEC Affairs

Velayati, Venezuelan Minister Discuss Oil, Gulf *[IRNA]* 7

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Bendjedid Returns From Cairo; Explains Abstention *[APS]* 8
Kuwaiti Envoy Rejects Iraqi Calls for 'Jihad' *[Algiers TV]* 8
Parties React to U.S., Western Presence in Gulf *[APS]* 9

Egypt

Further Reaction to Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait 9
AKHBAR AL-YAHM Samples Public Opinion *[4 Aug]* 9
AL-AHRAM Conducts Interviews *[5 Aug]* 9

NPUG Urges Withdrawal *[AL-AHALI 8 Aug]* 10
Editorials Cited *[Cairo Radio]* 11
Columnist Attacks 'Arafat *[AL-AHRAM 9 Aug]* 12
Article Charges 'Armed Robbery' *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 6 Aug]* 12
Editorial on International Response *[AL-AKHBAR 9 Aug]* 13
Column Urges Sanctions for Israel *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 4 Aug]* 13
Commentary Praises Summit, Criticizes Iraq *[Cairo Radio]* 13
Sudanese Minister Ends Visit, Departs 8 Aug *[MENA]* 14

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi on Nationalism, Israel, U.S. *[Vienna Radio]* 14
Zairian Minister in Tripoli To Deliver Message *[Kinshasa Radio]* 18

Mauritania

Iraq Solidarity Committee Established *[AFP]* 18

Morocco

King Hassan Receives Political Party Leaders *[MAP]* 18
Dailies View Gulf; Note Arab, U.S. Roles *[MAP]* 19

Sudan

'Over 200,000' March To Show Support for Iraq *[SUNA]* 19
PLO's 'Arafat Arrives, Meets Al-Bashir *[SUNA]* 20

Tunisia

Parties, Unions To March in Support of Iraq *[Tunis Radio]* 20

Arabian Peninsula

Bahrain

Amir Returns From Summit, Makes Statement *[WAKH]* 21
Mitterrand Sends Amir Message on Developments *[WAKH]* 21

Kuwait

WAKH Cites Kuwait Radio on Cabinet Meetings 21
Official Praises Moroccan Stand on Invasion *[MAP]* 21
KUNA Cited on 'Stolen' Kuwait Airlines Planes *[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]* 21
Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to Ankara *[cross-reference]* 21

Oman

Official Says Banking, Financial Situation Sound *[WAKH]* 21

Qatar

Kuwaiti Interior Minister Al-Salim Arrives *[WAKH]* 22
Al Thani Receives Message From French Minister *[WAKH]* 22

Saudi Arabia

U.S. Assistant Secretary Meets Kuwaiti Leaders *[Riyadh TV]* 22
King Fahd Addresses Citizens on Situation *[Riyadh Radio]* 22
Iraqi Tanker Kept From Loading Oil at Yanbu' *[AFP]* 24
Further on Ship; Tariq 'Aziz Reacts *[AFP]* 24

King Fahd Receives Kuwaiti Interior Minister *[SPA]* 25
Minister Leaves Jeddah *[SPA]* 25
Pakistan Ready To Contribute Forces *[Riyadh TV]* 25
Minister Sums Up Council of Ministers Meeting *[Riyadh Radio]* 25
Ulema Council Supports Actions of King Fahd *[Riyadh Radio]* 26
Britons, American Relate Colleague's Death *[Riyadh TV]* 26
Kuwaitis Interviewed on Escape From Invasion *[Riyadh TV]* 26

United Arab Emirates

President Receives Message From Oman's Qabus *[Muscat Radio]* 27
Ministry on Hoarding Food; Exports Controlled *[WAKH]* 27

Yemen

Demonstrators Stone U.S., Saudi Embassies *[AFP]* 27
'Arafat in Sanaa, Notes 'Serious' Gulf Climate *[Sanaa Radio]* 27
Al-Iryani Shows Support for Saddam 'Initiative' *[Sanaa Radio]* 28
GPC, YSP Condemn 'Scheme' Against Iraq *[Sanaa Radio]* 28
Salih Sends 'Urgent' Letter to PRC Leadership *[Sanaa Radio]* 29

IRAQ

Groups Call for Arab Retaliation if U.S. Attacks *[Baghdad Radio]* 30
Paper Says U.S. 'Blockade' Will Be Penetrated *[INA]* 30
Islamic Congress Urges Jihad Against Aggressors *[INA]* 31
Awqaf Minister Says Jihad Duty for All Muslims *[Baghdad Radio]* 31
'Aziz Denies Saudi Danger in Letter to UN *[INA]* 32
Spokesman Defends Saddam From Mubarak Comments *[Baghdad Radio]* 32
Egyptians Urged To Hit U.S., Israeli Interests *[Baghdad Voice of Egypt]* 33
'Plotters' Fail To Find Reconciliatory Formula *[Baghdad Radio]* 34
Mubarak Termed 'Dirty Agent' of U.S., Zionism *[INA]* 34
Detained Britons in Baghdad 'Comfortable' *[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]* 35
'Aziz Reacts to 'Hasty Rejection' of Initiative *[INA]* 35
Editorial Says Initiative Puts U.S. in 'Impasse' *[INA]* 37
Saudi Officials Said To Harass Pro-Iraqi Arabs *[INA]* 37
Saudi Arabia Assists Entry of 'Zionist' Forces *[INA]* 37
Ambassador Summoned Over Airspace Violation *[INA]* 38
Syrian Muslim Brotherhood Supports Saddam *[Baghdad Radio]* 38
'Aziz Calls for Keeping Arab League in Tunis *[INA]* 38
Reports on Arrest of Islamists in Kuwait Denied *[INA]* 39
Pro-Iraq Political Daily Launched in Kuwait *[INA]* 39
Comments on Mubarak *[INA]* 39
RCC Outlines Kuwaitis' Legal Prerogatives *[Baghdad Radio]* 39
'Conspiratorial' Role of Saudi Government Decried *[Holy Mecca Radio]* 40
Holy Mecca Radio on 'Servitude' to Americans 40
Official Spokesman Denies Execution of Al-Sa'dun *[INA]* 40
Saddam Husayn Calls on Iraqi Women To Conserve *[Baghdad Radio]* 40

ISRAEL

Sources Report Brigade Sent to Saudi Airports 43
Claim Troops Airlifted *[Baghdad Radio]* 43
Dispatch of Troops Rejected *[Jerusalem Radio]* 43
Sea Route, Airlift Plans to Saudi Arabia Noted *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B 14 Aug]* 43
Spokesman Denies Claims of U.S.-IDF Collusion *[THE JERUSALEM POST 14 Aug]* 43
Arens Discusses U.S. Weapons Delivery, Jordan *[Jerusalem Radio]* 43
Arens Denies Participation in Blockade of Iraq *[Jerusalem Radio]* 44
Levi Urges Dialogue With Palestinians, Jordan *[Jerusalem TV]* 44
Warns Jordon of Position on Iraq *[Jerusalem Radio]* 45
Reportage on Foreign Minister's Visit to FRG *[cross-reference]* 45

Cabinet Views Security Issues in Weekly Session *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 45
Examines Jordan's Support for Iraq *[Jerusalem Radio]* 45
Avi Pazner Cited on Gulf Situation, Jordan *[Paris TV]* 45
Herzog Discusses Gulf Crisis, Jerusalem Murders *[Jerusalem Radio]* 46
Defense Forces 'Prepared' for Iraqi Attack *[Jerusalem Radio]* 46
Frayj Criticizes U.S. Actions, Defends Jordan *[Jerusalem Radio]* 46
Pro-Saddam, Anti-Mubarak Protests in W. Bank *[THE JERUSALEM POST 14 Aug]* 47
Adviser Views Israeli Arabs Support of Saddam *[DAVAR 14 Aug]* 47

JORDAN

King Phones Arab Leaders; Meets With Saddam *[Amman Radio]* 48
Paper Assails U.S. Decision on Iraqi Tankers *[AL-DUSTUR 14 Aug]* 48
Sanctions Against Iraq Could Harm Local Economy *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 48
Foreigners, Arabs Come From Kuwait, Iraq *[JORDAN TIMES 14 Aug]* 48
Jordanians Turned Back From Saudi Border *[JORDAN TIMES 14 Aug]* 49
King Explains Gulf Developments to Officials *[Amman Radio]* 50

SYRIA

Nation Will Not Defend Iraq Against Israel *[RFL]* 51
U.S. Assistant Secretary Kelly Arrives *[SANA]* 51
Troops Mass Along Border With Iraq *[Jerusalem International]* 51
Troops Slated for Saudi Arabia Service *[VOM]* 51
Paper Views U.S. Support of Israeli Occupation *[SANA]* 51
Commentary Applauds Arab Summit Resolutions *[Damascus Radio]* 51
Al-Asad Returns From Arab Summit in Cairo *[Damascus TV]* 52
Kuwaiti Heir Apparent Visits Damascus 52
Expresses 'Gratitude' for Support *[SANA]* 52
Meets With Al-Asad *[Damascus Radio]* 53
Makes Statement, Departs *[SANA]* 53
Editorial Urges Return to Pre-Invasion Kuwait *[Damascus Radio]* 53

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Najibullah Interviewed on Reconciliation Struggle *[Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 30 Jul]* 55
Soviet-Afghan Economic Commission Meets *[BAKHTAR]* 58
Keshtmand Returns From USSR Medical Treatment *[Kabul Radio]* 58
Returns to Moscow 13 Aug *[BAKHTAR]* 59
National Assembly Holds Joint Session 11 Aug *[BAKHTAR 12 Aug]* 59
Wakil Leaves for Official Visit to Switzerland *[BAKHTAR 13 Aug]* 59

Bangladesh

Dhaka Cut Off From Embassies in Iraq, Kuwait *[AFP]* 59
400 Workers Reportedly Held by Iraqis *[AFP]* 59
Minister Says Bangladeshis in Kuwait 'Safe' *[Dhaka Radio]* 60
500 Students Protest Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait *[AFP]* 60
200 March on U.S. Embassy 13 Aug *[AFP]* 60

India

Pakistan Foreign Secretarial Talks Open in Delhi 61
Discuss Kashmir *[Islamabad Radio]* 61
Talks Conclude 11 Aug *[Islamabad Radio]* 61
Ahmad Khan Comments *[Islamabad Radio]* 61
Outcome Detailed *[Delhi Radio]* 61
Spokesman Confirms Pakistan Kashmir Border Clash *[AFP]* 62
Defense Ministry Denies Attack *[Delhi Radio]* 62

150 Kashmiri Hindus Rally Outside U.S. Embassy *[AFP]* 62
Report on Bhutto Message Seeking Help Denied *[Delhi TV]* 63
Iraqi Permission Sought for Evacuation Plan *[Delhi Radio]* 63
Iraq Permits Evacuation *[Delhi Radio]* 63
Air India To Airlift 700 *[Delhi Radio]* 63
Envoy To Visit Iraq *[Delhi Radio]* 63
Minister Departs *[Delhi Radio]* 64
Editorial Terms Iraqi Invasion 'Deplorable' *[PATRIOT 4 Aug]* 64
Communist Party Demands U.S. Withdrawal *[Delhi Radio]* 64
Oil Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR *[Delhi Radio]* 64
Minister Says Oil Stocks May Last Five Weeks *[Delhi Radio]* 65
Gujral Leaves for Moscow To Discuss Gulf Crisis *[Delhi Radio]* 65
Gandhi Forecasts Midterm Elections Early 1991 *[Delhi Radio]* 65
Haryana Chief Dismisses Four Cabinet Ministers *[Delhi Radio]* 65
Testing of Akash Missile Planned 'This Month' *[Delhi Radio]* 65
Three 'Terrorists' Killed, Six Arrested in Punjab *[Delhi Radio]* 65
Four 'Terrorists,' Two Police Killed in Punjab *[Delhi Radio]* 65
24 'Terrorists' Killed in Kashmir in 48 Hours *[Delhi Radio]* 66

Iran

Rafsanjani, Security Council Meet on Gulf Crisis *[Tehran TV]* 66
Letter to UN Rejects 'Any Changes' in Region *[IRNA]* 66
Afghan Commanders Condemn Iraqi Aggression *[Tehran Radio]* 66
*RESALAT Report on 1 Jul Majles Session *[2 Jul]* 67

Nepal & Bhutan

Nepal

24,000 Women Protest Price Hikes 13 Aug *[AFP]* 74
Japanese Loans To Finance Electric Power Plant *[Tokyo KYODO 14 Aug]* 75

Bhutan

Activists Reported Missing After Police Firing *[AFP]* 75

Pakistan

32 Pakistanis Return From Kuwait 12 Aug *[Islamabad Radio]* 75
Iraqi Envoy Says 6,000 Pakistanis Volunteer *[AFP]* 75
Government To Send Troops to Saudi Arabia *[Islamabad Radio]* 76
Army Reports Indian Attack in Kashmir Foiled *[Islamabad Radio]* 76
Foreign Secretary Views Talks With India *[Islamabad Radio]* 76
Military Tension Seen Increasing Over Kashmir *[AFP]* 76
Bhutto, PPP Continue Response to Dismissal 77
Party Committee To Challenge *[Islamabad Radio]* 77
PPP Reaffirms Support *[AFP]* 77
Bhutto To File Petition *[Islamabad Radio]* 77
Bhutto Seeks Court Action *[THE MUSLIM 12 Aug]* 78
Mother Leaves for London *[AFP]* 79
Bhutto Starts Reelection Campaign *[AFP]* 79
Government, Groups React to Bhutto Dismissal 79
Spokesman on Bhutto Army Remarks *[Islamabad Radio]* 79
Islamics Call for Beheading *[AFP]* 79
President, Bhutto Exchange Messages *[THE NATION 11 Aug]* 80
Investigation of Bhutto Government *[AFP]* 80
Police Arrest Bhutto Partisans *[AFP]* 81
Bhutto Offered Exile 'Deal' *[THE NATION 13 Aug]* 81
Minister Denies Reports *[Islamabad Radio]* 82
Further on Decisions at New Cabinet's Meeting *[Islamabad Radio]* 82

Reorganization of Intelligence Services Begins *[AFP]* 83
Six Ministers, Other Officials Sworn In 11 Aug *[Islamabad International]* 83
Portfolios Announced *[Islamabad Radio]* 84
Preparations Continue for General Elections 84
Preliminary Work Begins *[Islamabad Radio]* 84
Minister Rules Out Delay *[Islamabad Radio]* 84
Cabinet Affirms Elections for 24 Oct *[Islamabad Radio]* 84
Officials, Khan, Jatoi Meet *[Islamabad Radio]* 84
PPP Invites Candidate Applications *[Islamabad Radio]* 85

Inter-Arab Affairs

Liberation Movements Oppose U.S. 'Invasion'

LD1408092290 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Algiers 14 Aug (APS)—Arab liberation movements in Algiers have issued a statement about the explosive situation in the Arab Gulf region due to the U.S. military invasion of the region. In a statement, a copy of which was given to APS yesterday evening, these movements call for support for Iraq in its fateful battle against U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region. The liberation movements register a link between what is being plotted in the Arab Gulf region and Zionist terrorism in occupied Palestine. They call on all the arab masses, on their parties, on their progressive forces, and on all the Arab countries to understand this reality.

They also call for firm resistance against all the world imperialist forces, which are led by the United States, which are endeavoring to exploit the recent events in the Gulf to consolidate their authority, dominance, and presence in the region. This presence is based on exploiting and plundering the wealth of the Gulf, especially oil and its revenues.

'Text' of King Husayn's Arab Summit Speech

JN1208213790 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2002 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The JORDAN NEWS AGENCY has obtained the text of the unwritten speech his majesty delivered to the Arab leaders at the closed session of the emergency Arab summit last Saturday (11 August]. The following is the text of the speech:

I did not want to prepare a written speech at this meeting of our Arab emergency. But after listening to what the brothers have said, I feel I am duty bound to share in the exchange of views being put forth and to speak about this period, which I consider as being the most serious period the Arab nation has ever experienced.

While I respect all the brothers and the views they have put forth, the issue is not limited to the problem under discussion. Nor is it restricted to a specific part of the Arab homeland. As I see it, the issue is the upshot of what we recently experienced in terms of changes, developments, and transformations in the wider world. We had hoped that these changes would constitute a springboard for people everywhere to proceed toward the attainment of stability, development, and prosperity. We had great hopes that our Arab causes in this part of the world would be given the attention and importance they deserve in view of the gravity of these causes, which are still pending in this area of the world where the Arabs live and that contains energy sources, the jugular vein of human civilization and of people everywhere.

The equations among countries of the world have changed. However, the final picture, as yet, has not taken shape. In spite of the changes we are seeing and observing, the old and known threats and challenges that engulf us continue to exist. Additional perils have surfaced to impose on us a heavier responsibility. Foremost of these old and new perils are the Zionist Movement and Israel's occupation of the entire Palestinian land and of other Arab lands; the Syrian Golan Heights and southern Lebanon. Among these threats too is the increasing Zionist influence on those quarters that are responsible for decisionmaking and who plan the policies of this world, as well as the flow of Jewish immigrants to Palestine, and the abundant financial support that accompanies it so that these immigrants may settle in a narrow strip of land that is known for the scarcity of its resources, especially water. We in Jordan also complain of the ever-increasing scarcity of water. This makes the competition to secure sources of water a new challenge facing our Arab nation.

In any case, what we are facing will remain a fate that we do accept and a historical responsibility that we honorably and faithfully assume.

As for energy, with oil as its most important source, it is also very important, an element to be taken into consideration in forming the new world in which we live. The existence of two-thirds of the world's oil reserves in our region is another factor that places us within the circle of dangers and challenges. This is because it elicits plans to control these sources in the Arab homeland. Above all this, there are the dangers to which the Arab system itself is exposed.

This is the broad picture I wanted to place before you while we study the crisis that is the reason of our meeting and which I had been expecting for some time. While expecting it to take place, I did my best to nip it in the bud before it exploded in the face of our nation.

How much did I entreat my brothers during our successive meetings, particularly during the last year, that we all must seek to replace doubts by trust, and rivalry and disagreement by cooperation and that we must solve our problems in a fraternal spirit. The most prominent of these problems is that which had brought about this crisis, the problem of borders that we inherited from colonialism, when it tore up our unified homeland into several homelands and made brother confront brother.

I am certain that my brothers remember how much I begged them to cut back arms spending because they were apprehensive of a brother or of a friend and to view their national security within the framework of their concept of pan-Arab security so that this arms expenditure would be in its proper place. I sought this with all my capabilities and devoted much of my efforts and time to it. I am confident that there are brothers among us who believed in the same idea and the same approach and sought the same objectives.

I would like to come to the point and say that there are facts that ought to be stated. Among these facts is that the nation is indebted to Iraq after the latter spent eight

years defending it and its Arab system and offering martyrs for it. This is a favor we will never forget. Among these facts too is that Iraq emerged from the battle strong and victorious. No sooner had the fraternal country come close to finding the appropriate peaceful solution with its brothers in Islam when other parties—which had very much resented the agreement between the disputing parties—began to put it under the spotlight. They initiated campaigns of distortion, slander, and defamation with the purpose of preparing world opinion for a blow against Iraq to cut its role down to size, weaken it, and to prepare to liquidate it as a promising power in the large Arab homeland.

However, this by no means implies that we should deny the Arab League Charter and accept the occupation of the territories of others by force. We are certainly against any aggression and consider what happened to be a tragedy and a problem we ought to solve. Can we confront the problem and settle it ourselves or have we resolved to come out of this meeting in failure and announce that we are not qualified to settle our causes by ourselves? This is the question to which we should reply frankly.

I have always had the privilege of meeting with brothers in the Gulf and it has been a pleasure for me to be among them and with them over the years. We have stood by them and they have stood by us under all kinds of circumstances. We in Jordan have always been and will remain part of the great Arab homeland and a link in the chain of the Arab movement, the motto of which we carry on our foreheads through our Arab army. We are always for all our brothers and whatever hurts or affects them pains us and affects us. Their strength reinforces us and their stability is a support for our stability and the progress they have sought in all spheres is something we have continually sought to achieve together, using all means and potential. Their pride is ours and we cannot accept humiliation for any one of them or us, whatever the cost or the sacrifices. In God's words: If two parties among the believers fall into a quarrel, make ye peace between them. [Koranic verse] It was in the spirit of the word of God that we moved from the moment the crisis erupted. I contacted many of you and some of my brothers asked me to do all I could to solve the problem. Frankly speaking, I was not able to accomplish what I thought was my duty. It was held against me and my country that we did not condemn and denounce. How could it be possible for us to play the conciliator in such an atmosphere? Were we meant to fail so that we Arabs would appear powerless in the eyes of the world to sort out our problem?

For decades we have been waiting to no avail for action on behalf of Arab rights to Arab land as stipulated by international resolutions, but in the situation at hand we are up against something really strange, with the whole world passing a resolution that all of us are dutybound to implement under threat.

Should we allow this meeting to end in failure with the result that the world will handle our problem as it pleases? Are we fully aware of the implications of such a result? Do we have enough awareness to grasp the seriousness of what is happening? Are we in touch with the Arab individual's aspirations and the hearts and minds across the Arab homeland or are we living on a planet other than the one where our Arab people are?

I beg forgiveness from the brothers in Kuwait and the Gulf if I seem to be chiding. I have always been on their side and I cannot forget their policies toward Jordan. But what can we say to the Arab citizen if he sees Arab forces backing foreign forces on our sacred land, especially as this citizen knows the position of the countries of these foreign forces toward our other issues? No one is immortal; all of us are mortals.

Our Arab nation has had to endure foreign occupation for decades and has strived to put an end to it. I personally felt the weight of responsibility until I had the honor of Arabizing the Arab army in the first action of its kind to right the course in the entire Arab homeland. The Arabization was followed by the nationalization of the Suez Canal and by sustained efforts and the liberation of the Arabs. Would you want us after all these years to tell the world that we are powerless to solve our problems for ourselves and pave the way for it to come back to dominate and control us? You have heard me say as much to each one of you individually and yet here I am repeating myself. My country's means are meager, it has need for weapons, and the suffering of the brothers in the occupied land is mounting daily because of the terrorism and repression, when at the same time Israel is being given all manner of support in the form of money, weapons, and expertise.

We are in an extremely dangerous position and it is very strange indeed. I would not be telling a secret if I said that at this juncture I and my country have been on the receiving end of such defamation and threats as have never been experienced by any one. This, on account of our determination to stand by our nation against an impending danger threatening to uproot, cancel, and confiscate it.

We have high hopes to work out an Arab solution compatible with the spirit of this nation. We are duty bound to work tirelessly toward normalization before things come to a head and undesirable developments catch up with us. Allow me to repeat that our meeting today is to contain a serious situation that is fast developing. If we are to let it escalate, our nation will suffer the negative consequences for many generations to come. What we need to do is to impose an Arab solution that addresses all sides in an Arab spirit in keeping with the Koranic words that we thus far have failed to heed. There is no question that the solution lies in withdrawal and a settlement of the issue on the ground so things between brothers return to normal. Please accept my thanks and appreciation.

Al-Asad Comments on Invasion, Summit Resolution

NC1208074090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2345 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has asserted that Syria will be in the vanguard of the Arab countries implementing all the provisions of the Arab League resolutions. He pointed out that the Syrian stand is clear on rejecting the permanence of the consequences resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate government.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-AKHBAR to be published tomorrow, Sunday, President al-Asad said that Egyptian and Syrian views are identical. He noted that it is very dangerous to impose a different view by force because this will turn the Arab world, indeed the entire world, into a jungle and will have destructive consequences.

President al-Asad declared that the Iraqi regime bears responsibility for what has happened and for the perils that it entails. He said: The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has forced the Arabs into a new tunnel and this might lead to very dangerous consequences.

Al-Asad added that Syria called for and supported an Arab summit in order not to internationalize the crisis and so that the Arabs could take the initiative in solving their own problems. He explained that the summit conference aimed to prevent further deterioration and multiplication of dangers in the region.

In answer to a question, he said: We are committed to implementing the Arab summit's and UN Security Council's resolutions because it is regrettable that the Iraqi regime should use force to subdue others. This is an outdated method that contravenes contemporary logic, particularly in the sphere of inter-Arab differences.

He added: We believe that the pan-Arab cause must be held in higher and nobler esteem than it is now. Above all, inter-Arab differences and conflicts must not "marginalize" the Arab-Israeli conflict, which is the basic danger.

President al-Asad said that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has demonstrated that Iraq's role is removed from a confrontation with Israel, the center of basic danger to the Arabs. He added that this invasion proves the Iraqi regime's continued role in provoking foreign disputes that do not aim to confront the basic conflict.

Answering a question, President al-Asad said: The artificial union with Kuwait indicates financial and hegemonic designs on the Gulf countries. It is aimed to seize their resources which he wants to place at the disposal of his personal glory.

Al-Asad declared that the Iraqi invasion is a wasteful and improper use of Arab capabilities.

The Syrian president affirmed that he agrees with all the principles that brother President Husni Mubarak outlined in his speech because the principle of seizing territory by force is unacceptable. He pointed out that this is bound to undermine our arguments at international forums. He added that we must resolve Arab problems within the Arab family and with great attention to Arab interests. He noted that the Arab umbrella is an indispensable alternative to foreign intervention.

Arab Leaders Meet in Cairo on Sidelines of Summit

Sudan's Al-Bashir, Iraqi Leaders

EA1008124090 Khartoum SUNA in English 0922 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10th August (SUNA)—Command Council Chairman, General 'Umar al-Bashir, who arrived here Thursday [9 August] to take part in the emergency Arab summit conference, met with the Iraqi first deputy premier, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, and the Iraqi foreign minister, Mr. Tariq 'Aziz. The meeting had reviewed with the Iraqi officials the situation in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf in particular.

General al-Bashir has met the same day with Sudan's deputation to the emergency Arab summit conference and reviewed with them issues related to the conference.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Mubarak, Al-Asad

LD1008123490 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] A tripartite meeting was held this morning in Cairo at the accommodation of the revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, custodian of Arab nationalism. The meeting brought together the brother leader of the revolution, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Bendjedid, Ramadan, Qatari Amir

LD1008124190 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Before the start of the proceedings of the Arab summit in Cairo, President Chadli Bendjedid received in his residence the head of the Iraqi delegation Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan. Mr. Bendjedid also held talks this morning with the amir of the State of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani.

Mubarak Consults

NC1008140190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1351 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a series of important consultations with a number of Arab leaders and heads of state on the sidelines of the current Arab summit meeting. President Mubarak is making intensive efforts to contain the crisis resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

MENA has learned that these consultations involved Saudi King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, Libyan leader

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Palestine president Yasir 'Arafat, General 'Umar al-Bashir, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1353 GMT on 10 August also reports that Mubarak meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The meeting was also attended by Dr. 'Ismat Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; and Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister.]

'Arafat Calls on Al-Hirawi

NC1008150090 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] According to a report by the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today surprised President Ilyas al-Hirawi by visiting him at his place of residence in Cairo. They were joined shortly afterward by Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss. The visit provided an opportunity to discuss the Lebanese situation, particularly the role demanded of the PLO to ease the internal crisis in Lebanon. 'Arafat addressed President al-Hirawi, saying: I am calling on you both because you are a friend and because you are president of the Lebanese Republic.

President al-Hirawi and Prime Minister al-Huss held a series of meetings last night with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, the amirs of Kuwait, Bahrain, and Qatar, and the president of the United Arab Emirates.

Al-Asad Holds Series of Meetings

JN1008233290 Damascus SANA in English 1836 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug 10—SANA—President Hafiz al-Asad had a series of meetings in Cairo today with President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, Libyan Leader, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Talks in the meetings dealt with the extraordinary Arab summit and the current contacts among the Arab leaders aside of the current summit to facilate reaching the goal of the summit.

The meetings were attended by vice-president, Mr. 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam.

Tariq 'Aziz, 'Arafat

JN1008225990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2123 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here tonight with Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister; Sa'dun Hammadi, deputy prime minister; Jamal al-Surani, Salah Khalaf, and Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh.

Mubarak, Jordan's King Husayn

NC1108050290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2157 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—King Husayn of Jordan left Cairo for home this evening after leading the Jordanian delegation to the emergency Arab summit conference which ended its meetings this evening.

King Husayn was seen off by President Husni Mubarak and a number of senior statesmen.

President Mubarak and King Husayn held a meeting before the king's departure to deliberate on the results of the summit.

Mubarak Holds Further Meetings

NC1108045990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak held consultations with Saudi King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, this evening following the conclusion of the emergency Arab summit conference.

Mubarak, Kuwaiti Heir Apparent

NC1108085290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0846 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister in the presidential lounge at Cairo Airport this morning.

They reviewed the most recent developments regarding Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Fahd, Al-Asad Discuss Invasion

NC1108095790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0943 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, monarch of Saudi Arabia and custodian of the two Holy Mosques, conferred for 90 minutes with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at his place of residence this morning. The two leaders discussed the developments resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Bendjedid Holds Series of Talks

LD1108112490 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 August (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid, who attended the Arab extraordinary summit held

in Cairo and devoted to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, had on the sidelines of the meeting, a series of talks with Arab heads of state.

In this context, he conferred with Presidents Qadhdhafi of Libya, Mubarak of Egypt, Asad of Syria, Ab'dallah Salih of Yemen and the Emir of Bahrain, 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifa.

These talks fell in the frame of contacts of the president of the Republic with Arab kings and heads of state in order to find solution to the Gulf crisis in an Arab frame, far from any foreign intervention as, Algeria being convinced that this would be the best of solutions. [sentence as received]

On another development President Chadli Bendjedid received the heads of the Iraqi delegation, Taha Yasin Ramadan, vice prime minister.

Al-Asad, Fahd on Resolution

JN1108122990 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo—President Hafiz al-Asad at 0930 today visited Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, at Shaykh Zayid's place of residence in Cairo. During the meeting, they reviewed the results of the emergency Arab summit and ways to implement its resolutions.

At 1030, Saudi King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, arrived at the residence of President al-Asad accompanied by the members of the Saudi Arabian delegation to the conference. After the members of the delegation greeted the president, a meeting was held between his excellency and the custodian of the two holy mosques attended by Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and Prince 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-Fahd.

Their talks centered on the results of the emergency Arab summit and on the summit's response, reflected in the resolutions adopted by a majority vote, to the request of Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf countries to dispatch Arab forces to support the armed forces there in defense of their territory and regional security against foreign aggression.

Talks also centered on means of implementing the summit's resolution to keep outside dangers to the Arab nation at bay.

Fahd, Algerian, Libyan Presidents

LD1108150490 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud—may God safeguard him—visited this afternoon His Excellency the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at his place of residence in Cairo. The official delegation accompanying the Algerian President was present. The custodian of the two mosques King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz—may God support him—also paid a visit this afternoon to His Excellency the Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at his place of residence in Cairo. The official delegation accompanying His Excellency the Libyan president was present. The official delegation accompanying the custodian of the two holy mosques accompanied the king, God safeguard him.

Al-Qadhdhafi, King Fahd

LD1208103590 Tripoli JANA in English 0801 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution received yesterday afternoon at his residence in Cairo, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Mubarak, Arab Leaders To Hold Alexandria Talks

NC1108131790 Cairo MENA in English 1310 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 11 (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid and Libyan leader colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, left this afternoon for Alexandria. The Arab leaders will hold further consultations over the situation in the Gulf following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Leaders Arrive in Alexandria

LD1208104390 Tripoli JANA in English 0808 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Alexandria, Aug. 12 (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)—The leader of the revolution, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria [words indistinct] in the company of President Muhammad Mubarak of Egypt, in Alexandria.

The leader of the revolution and presidents Mubarak, Bendjedid and al-Asad were given a massive popular reception during which the masses chanted slogans welcoming the leader and the three presidents and reaffirming the need for total Arab unity from the ocean to the gulf.

Hold Meeting on Arab Unity

LD1208114790 Algiers APS in English 1013 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 12 August (APS)—A quadrapartite meeting gathered Saturday in Alexandria (Egypt) of Presidents Chadli Bendjedid (Algeria), Husni Mubarak (Egypt), Hafiz al-Assad (Syria) and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi (Libya). During this meeting, the four heads of state examined means likely to reinforce the Arab ranks, in light of the Arab extraordinary summit which ended Friday here.

The four heads of state, who arrived Saturday to Alexandria coming from Cairo, also conferred on means to overcome the challenges the Arab nation is facing.

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Says Saddam Initiative Will Help Avert War

JN1308143390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1344 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Tunis, 13 Aug (INA)—The PLO has welcomed the initiative proposed yesterday by President Saddam Husayn and stressed that it contains positive, realistic elements to achieve the desired peace and guarantee security and sovereignty to all states and peoples in the region.

In a statement issued at the conclusion of an emergency meeting of the Palestinian leadership at dawn today, the Palestinian spokesman urged the EEC countries, the Soviet Union, the PRC, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic and African states, and all forces concerned for international peace to work to spare the region and the world the threats of the destructive war, for which the U.S. Administration is beating the drums—escalating the situation toward a comprehensive explosion.

He also urged those states to quickly respond to the opportunity provided by President Saddam Husayn's initiative, because it will help avert war and destruction before they occur.

PFLP's Habash Hails Saddam Initiative

JN1308214190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2110 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Tunis, 13 Aug (INA)—George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], has welcomed President Saddam Husayn's initiative, describing it as comprehensive and balanced, which introduces a basis for defusing war and establishing a comprehensive peace in the region.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Tunisia today, George Habash called on Arab countries to support the Iraqi initiative, seriously and responsibly, so as to define a positive stance on it, asserting that the initiative provides a basis on which all Arab countries are unanimous.

He added that the U.S. and Zionist rejection of President Saddam Husayn's initiative reveals the falsity of U.S. and Zionist claims on peace and their use of international legitimacy as a pretext. He further said that if the U.S. Administration were truly on the side of peace, it would not have supported the Zionist entity at the expense of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The PFLP secretary general renewed his call on the Arab masses to resist the U.S. invasion of the Arab Gulf by all means and methods, so as to deter the United States and make it comply with peace.

DFLP Confirms Iraq Solidarity

JN1308212290 Baghdad INA in English 1400 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, Aug 13, INA—The Central Command of Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has confirmed its total solidarity with Iraq in countering the American invasion of the Arab Land.

In a statement issued here, the front condemned embroilment and connivance of some Arab regimes with the United States, Zionist entity and the NATO against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The Front called on the Arab people and their national forces to decisively stand in the face of the American aggression and to support Iraq in confronting war machine of the American aggressiveness and designs of the hireling Arab reactionary regimes.

The Front urged the Arab people to exercise all forms of pressure on their regimes to end the imperialist blockade against Iraq and boycott the American interests and commodities.

Fatah Warns of 'Disastrous Outcome' of Crisis

JN1308211290 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Aug 90

["A political statement" issued by the Central Committee of Fatah-the Uprising, about the "current developments in the Arabian Gulf"—date, place not given]

[Text] The Central Committee of Fatah-the Uprising has reviewed the serious developments taking place in the Arab homeland, the Gulf region in particular, and issued the following statement:

1. The aggravation of the situation in the Gulf, especially after the intervention of U.S. and other Atlantic forces, represents a blatant aggression on the Arab nation, and implies grave dangers which threaten the Arab nation's present and future, especially in regard to its central issue, the Palestine question, at a time when our people are being subjected to continuous campaigns of annihilation and liquidation inside and outside the occupied homeland.

2. We had hoped, since events erupted in the Gulf, that these events would be tackled within the Arab framework, considering the higher pan-Arab interests, and in a manner which serves and develops Arab solidarity in face of the enemies of the nation and their hostile designs, especially the projects put forward to liquidate the Palestine question, which has been subjected to the most dangerous conspiratorial chapters. Amid these ongoing developments, our Palestinian people have been experiencing the utmost stage of struggle, through their valiant intifadah which has entered its 33d month—something which mandates pooling all Arab efforts to support and develop it, and to solidify the will of its masses in order to march ahead in their confrontation

with the Zionist enemy. The concrete developments which took place, however, were exactly contrary to what was required. For narrow regional interests have been given precedence over other considerations; consequently, the central and basic issue, which forms the fulcrum of the unity of Arab struggle, has been discarded. This also led to deepening of differences and hindered the attainment of a minimum level of Arab solidarity in face of foreign invasion of our country, taking into consideration all the serious dangers this invasion poses to the present and future of our nation.

3. The course of events has proven that the policies through which the Arab-Zionist conflict has been dealt with were not sound at all. Therefore, these policies should be reconsidered, and there should be a reassessment of the role of the Zionist enemy and the threats it poses to our Arab nation and our Palestinian people and their cause, so as to concentrate all efforts and employ all capabilities to face the enemy and oppose its aggression, and subject all other considerations to this basic priority in the conflict.

4. We caution against the grave imminent dangers to our nation and our cause, as a result of what is taking place. We also warn against the disastrous outcome entailed in the imperialist invasion of our Arab nation. We call on the masses and struggling forces of our nation to resist this invasion by all means to thwart its aggressive aims.

5. We call on Palestinian national forces to assume their responsibility at this critical juncture, to perform their duties in safeguarding the national cause, and protect the revolution and the masses of the Palestinian people inside and outside. This calls for a serious and responsible review of all the policies which have been adopted in the past, and which kept the Palestine question on the margin of events. We also call for drawing up plans and programs to protect the cause and lay the foundations to mobilize the national efforts to liberate Palestine.

[Signed] The Central Committee of Fatah—the Uprising.

OPEC Affairs

Velayati, Venezuelan Minister Discuss Oil, Gulf

LD1408102190 Tehran IRNA in English 0743 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 14, IRNA—The visiting Venezuelan foreign minister met with Iran's oil minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh here Monday and discussed the current situation in the Persian Gulf and its impact on the oil prices and market.

Reinaldo Figueredo Planchart arrived here Monday on an unannounced visit to deliver a message from the Venezuelan president to President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. Before Tehran he visited Saudi Arabia and is to depart for Algiers, another member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, Tuesday.

Aqazadeh told Planchart that the present political situation in the region was the main psychological factor behind oil price fluctuations. "All OPEC members must stand by the decisions made in the recent 87th session and resolutely confront any factor which may weaken the OPEC approvals and lead to divergence in the market," he said.

The two ministers also analyzed the future prospect of the oil market, price fluctuations and market stability.

Meanwhile, Iran and Venezuela who are both OPEC members pledged "to avoid making any unilateral move without coordinating with the organisation."

Algeria

Bendjedid Returns From Cairo; Explains Abstention

LD1308132290 Algiers APS in English 1028 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Algiers, 13 August (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid was back in Algiers Sunday after he attended the Arab extraordinary summit held in Cairo and devoted to the situation in the Gulf.

It is worth recalling that on the sidelines of the summit the president of the republic had a series of talks and consultations with Arab heads of state.

At the end of the summit, President Chadli Bendjedid attended together with presidents Husni Mubarak of Egypt, Hafiz al-'Asad of Syria and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya, a meeting in Alexandria during which they sought the means likely to reinforce Arab ranks. The heads of state also consulted each other on the challenges the Arab nation is facing.

Shortly before his departure, President Chadli Bendjedid said, in an answer to a question of a journalist that the abstention during the vote on the resolution adopted by the Arab extraordinary summit is not an end in itself as Algeria wanted to introduce some amendments to the initial text which was approved by the majority of the Arab heads of states and sovereigns." [quotation mark as received]

The head of state added that the position of Algeria is constant. Algeria is against the occupation of any country either an Arab country or not and will always side with countries victim of aggression.

Asked on the possibility of a solution to the crisis, the president of the republic said it was difficult to foreshadow solution a solution. [sentence as received] "Our only hope is to see concerned sides work in order to avoid worsening the situation and work for a settlement of the crisis by a means other than the recourse to weapons," the head of state concluded.

Kuwaiti Envoy Rejects Iraqi Calls for 'Jihad'

LD1408003890 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] In Algiers, two hours ago, the ambassador of the State of Kuwait in Algiers held a news conference at which he put forward the various viewpoints and analyzed the facts about his country and the dimensions of the current crisis. A report on the press conference is given by Ahmed Ibrahim.

[Ahmed Ibrahim] The questions centered on the current situation prevailing in the Gulf area after the Iraqi invasion. The Kuwaiti ambassador touched on the aftermath of the invasion and he described in detail the picture of Kuwait today. He also answered questions concerning the resolutions of the Cairo summit and said he considered them encouraging and that they spring from Arab will.

The Kuwaiti ambassador refuted the existence of a new government. He said that the Kuwaiti state exists and is in constant contact with us. At the end of the conference, we conducted this conversation with the Kuwaiti ambassador:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Your Excellency the ambassador, what is your comment on the saying that the dispatch of Arab forces to Saudi Arabia was a search for an umbrella for a foreign presence in the area?

[Ambassador] Dear brother. This talk is totally unacceptable. It is through such talk and the way it is put that the Iraqi media tries to divert attention or distract attention away from the event or the basic thing, which is occupation of Kuwait.

[Correspondent] The Iraqi foreign minister stated today that the Cairo resolutions cannot be anything other than a scenario that has been prepared beforehand by the United States. What is your opinion?

[Ambassador] If this resolution is prepared beforehand, it means that Iraq is party to this plot. It means that Iraq is part of this plot and that it was Iraq that prepared it, because it was Iraq that carried it out and Iraq was an instrument in carrying it out.

[Correspondent] What is your opinion concerning the equation of President Saddam Husayn which links the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied territories and from Syria and from Lebanon?

[Ambassador] This is an admission on the part of Iraq that its occupation of Kuwait is like the Israeli occupation of the Arab areas. This is exposure of the regime, which is playing the role played by the Zionist regime in the area. It is playing the same role played by Israel. Here it has linked its withdrawal from Kuwait to the Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories. In this manner, he has exposed his plot. The aggression—the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait—had an unparalleled savagery; brutal destruction of homes, attack on sanctities, rape, attack even on the homes of university female students, attack and destruction of all they could lay their hands on, looting and plundering, murder, in all regions, countless fires, armed robberies, crushing innocent persons and children with Arab tanks which were supposed to be directed at other parts for liberation. If there is a holy jihad, this holy jihad should be directed at Jerusalem, the liberation of Jerusalem and the liberation of the Arab territories, and not for destroying Kuwait and making its people homeless, destroying it and killing the innocent and the children. This is not a holy jihad.

[Correspondent] Is there contact between the embassies of the world and the Kuwaiti Government?

[Ambassador] The contacts continue and the government exists. The Council of Ministers is in continuous session and it issues orders to all organs of the state, and the state is proceeding, if not as before, better, God willing. [end recording]

Parties React to U.S., Western Presence in Gulf

LD1308121290 Algiers APS in English
1027 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Algiers, 13 August (APS)—Reactions continue to be expressed in Algeria concerning the latest development of the situation in the Gulf area.

In this context, the FLN Party issued a communique in which it considered that "the sending of foreign troops to the Gulf constitutes a provocation and a threat to the security of Arab peoples". The FLN Party also called on all the Mujehidin (war veterans) and militants to make of August 20 a day of protest against the presence of Western troops in the Gulf and ask for their withdrawal as soon as possible.

The other political parties also reacted. The Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) called on the Algerian people to organize protest marches on August 17.

The party of the Arab Islamic Gathering (PRAI) also denounced with vigor the presence of foreign forces on the Arab oil. In a communique issued Sunday, the PRAI considers that the crisis in the Arab Gulf is an internal problem that must find its solution in an Arab frame.

On its turn, the Movement for Democracy in Algeria (MDA) will organize Tuesday here a meeting "to condemn the Western intervention in inter Arab affairs in the Gulf and the American aggression against the holy arab land".

Egypt

Further Reaction to Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait

AKHBAR AL-YAHM Samples Public Opinion

JN1208194890 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic
4 Aug 90 p 9

[Excerpts] The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait is seen by Egyptian public opinion as a breach of Arab norms and traditions. With Iraq and Kuwait being sisterly states, the action is regarded as unacceptable. The general impression of Egyptian public opinion is that we are harsher than our enemies on ourselves.

Public figures including party officials, university professors, lawyers, and artists commented to AKHBAR AL-YAWM:

Hasan al-Sharbini, attorney general for financial affairs at the Bab al-Khalq court, remarks: Iraq's action is a violation of the territorial integrity of a constitutionally-based, independent state. A big, influential country involved in a dispute with a small state, Iraq has no right from a legal or Islamic perspective to storm Kuwait the way it did. I think that it was an unseemly thing to happen between two members of one family. The row should have been sorted out through diplomatic dialogue. Where are the Arab League bodies to tackle such disputes? Where are Arab groupings? The age of occupation should be a thing of the past now. We are providing an opening for our enemies to poke their nose into our affairs.

Dr. Ahmad Tawfiq, a teacher at the Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University, and former president of the Mining Authority, comments: Iraq's invasion of a sisterly Arab state is incompatible with Arab norms and tradition. Under no circumstances should this be allowed to pass; the dispute should have been worked out through dialogue. The cold war between East and West receded after the United States and the USSR engaged in dialogue. [passage omitted]

Al-Ummah Party chief Ahmad al-Sabahi says: We reject and denounce the aggression; there is a great framework that brings Arabs together, and that is the Arab League. There are treaties that no Arab state should violate. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait makes no sense, coming from a sisterly Arab state. Under no circumstances should it be possible for any Arab country to commit aggression against another. [passage omitted]

AL-AHRAM Conducts Interviews

JN1108152690 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic
5 Aug 90 p 8

[Text] The Egyptian man on the street has renewed his condemnation of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. He demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi Forces from Kuwaiti territories and an end to the interference in the internal affairs of the fraternal country.

The Egyptian man on the street also expressed his support for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's statement calling on Iraq to stop using armed force in its attempts to change the ruling system in Kuwait and the immediate and rapid withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territories.

Egyptians expressed their hopes that the mini-Arab summit would contain the crisis inside the Arab framework in preparation for settling the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute through peaceful means.

Dr. Sayyid al-Tahtawi, a teacher at the education college in Suhaj, said that the Iraqi invasion achieved no objective apart from occupying the land of a fraternal Arab country. It rallied the whole world against Iraq to impose economic sanctions, freeze assets, and ban [importation of] weapons, which will have very dangerous consequences for Iraq in the coming months.

The other fact is that the continuing presence of Iraqi troops inside Kuwaiti territory is a manifestation of the principle of the occupation of other people's territory by

armed force. This is what Israel has been basing its occupation of the Arab territories on since 1967.

Lawyer Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahim 'Anbar, head of the Cairo Culture Center, added that the Iraqi aggression has contributed toward increasing international support against Arab causes and has diverted attention from supporting the Palestinian intifadah and confronting the Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel. It has led the Arab world once again into inter-Arab conflicts, which have caused Arab rights to be lost for 40 years.

'Abdallah al-Tahawi, head of filing at the Land Registration Department in al-Minya, said that the Egyptian stand was very courageous and decisive in announcing its frank condemnation of the Iraqi invasion and demanding the necessary withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and resolving the dispute through diplomatic means, despite the deep historical ties between Egypt and Iraq. Certainly the Egyptian statement proceeds from President Mubarak's policy of supporting Arab solidarity, resorting to dialogue to resolve Arab disputes, and accepting the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of fraternal Arab countries.

Mustafa 'Abd-al-Mun'im, a chemist at a petroleum company, expressed his hope that the mini-Arab summit in Jeddah would result in endorsing the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, re-instating the legitimate government, and starting peace talks to resolve the border dispute between the two countries in response to the voice of Arab sanity to end the current contradictions in the slogans of Arab dignity and the shedding of Arab blood.

Regarding the decision by a number of European countries and the United States to freeze Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets in their banks, Muntasir 'Abdallah al-Khatib, a medical intern, said: The decision to freeze [Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets] accompanies a wave of resentment throughout the world. However, in his personal opinion, this decision is no more than the tip of the iceberg for Western intervention in the affairs of the region. In fact, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwaiti territory has provided a golden opportunity for Israel to interfere and settle its accounts with Baghdad.

In'am Ahmad Yusra, a teacher of art, reaffirmed the need to endorse the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

She said: The people themselves are the best qualified to solve their internal problems. Therefore, it is not at all correct for one Arab country to seize the land of a sisterly state, for any reason. Every nation has the full freedom to take the decisions it pleases to rectify its internal affairs.

Muhammad Kamal, a student at the University of 'Ayn Shams, added: The news reported by agencies about the death of 200 Kuwaitis during the Iraqi invasion will continue to prick the Arab conscience. In whose interest is this Arab blood being shed, and where? We are still stabbing each other when the rest of the world, represented by the two superpowers, is moving closer to establishing peace and international cooperation.

Engineer Yusri Nabil hoped that Iraq's announcement that it would gradually withdraw from Kuwaiti territories would be a sincere decision and not merely an attempt to postpone U.S. intervention. If Iraq is really honest about its announcement, then it must not set as a pre-condition the continuation of the puppet it created called the [provisional] free Kuwait government and it must give the Kuwaiti people the freedom to choose.

NPUG Urges Withdrawal

JN1108152990 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 8 Aug 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] The National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] Central Secretariat has issued a statement on the serious situation in the Gulf region. The statement says: In light of an unprecedented event in our contemporary Arab history on Thursday, 2 August 1990—the occupation by an Arab country of the territories of another Arab country—the secretary general of the party issued a statement on Saturday, 4 August 1990 calling for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory and asking Iraq to abide by its pledges to withdraw its forces to the borders from which they advanced on 1 August 1990. He also called for respecting the Kuwaiti people's right to choose the system of government they want.

The central secretariat met today, Sunday, 5 August 1990 to study the most serious situation the Arab nation has seen since the 5 June 1967 defeat—which threatens its future and from whose consequences we are still suffering.

These regrettable incidents will leave their imprint on the Arabs future for years to come unless all official and popular forces and those who work in all the political, economic, and social fields act to contain the crisis and seek a speedy Arab solution. If this does not happen, we would have accepted an international solution with far-reaching negative effects on the future of the region and its people.

The danger will become more serious in the event of the use of foreign military force. This will destroy installations and inflict human losses. By accepting foreign intervention, we would be accepting the principle of foreign forces' interference in our domestic affairs, particularly if official Arab institutions confirm their inability to act, tackle, and contain the crisis.

The events of Thursday, 2 August 1990, have unraveled Arab solidarity, which was at its height at the May 1990 Baghdad summit conference. The Arab nation was then under external threat—the U.S. threat to Iraq and Libya. We then had to address the problem of the immigration

of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestine, and the summit came out in support of the intifadah against Israeli repression.

But now the incipient Arab groupings are suffering from dislocation and disarray; the Arab Cooperation Council is divided, as is the Arab Maghreb Union, since we have an intra-Arab crisis. With the involvement of foreign forces, the potential, therefore, increases for sectarian and ethnic conflicts. Unless the Arab crisis is solved within a bilateral or quadrilateral framework, an emergency Arab summit, or through the Arab League Council, international involvement will become a virtual certainty. Indeed, it has already begun, with paralyzing blanket economic sanctions from which all Arab interests, as well as those of Iraq and Kuwait, stand to suffer. Things will escalate to the point where certain foreign powers will use force and then the calamity will hit the entire Gulf region and the rest of the Arab world. Further, the Palestinian intifadah is bound to suffer, in effect boosting Israeli strength.

The NPUG urges the Iraqi leadership to be more forthcoming toward Arab efforts to contain the crisis and to compromise, for, the alternative would be Arab disarray and loss of Arab credibility in the eyes of the world and paving the way for international economic sanctions and foreign military intervention.

Hence it is all-important that the following two steps be taken:

First: Iraqi forces must withdraw from Kuwait in compliance with all international and Arab resolutions and Iraq's undertaking to quit Kuwaiti territory.

Second: It is up to the people of Kuwait to choose their own government free from any external pressures. A peaceful Arab solution must strive to make sure all the parties's rights are respected.

The NPUG submits that there is no such thing as an insurmountable intra-Arab problem, if the parties take into account the danger inherent in foreign, external interference and the protection of the interests of the various parties concerned.

Otherwise, the entire Arab homeland will be subjected to the disaster of the Arab man in the street losing self-confidence and being unable to cope with a crisis the solution of which lies simply in dialogue and the renunciation of the use of force in settling an intra-Arab dispute.

[Signed] The Central Secretariat

Editorials Cited

NC1208064590 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0335 GMT 12 Aug 90

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the headline: "The Summit's Decision and Arab Responsibility," the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH writes that the Arab summit's decision on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was a comprehensive one, for it prescribed an Arab plan of action for resolving the crisis within the Arab home and under the Arab umbrella.

The resolution, the paper says, condemned the aggression, called on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait, and underscored Kuwait's sovereignty and the need to restore the legitimate government there. The resolution also supported any measures Kuwait may take to achieve these goals.

The resolution also granted the request of Saudi Arabia that Arab forces be deployed in that country to help it defend its land and safety.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the resolution was in line with Arab and international legitimacy, as represented in the resolutions of the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the UN Security Council, and also in keeping with the UN charter. The resolution was in accordance with the principles which President Mubarak mentioned in his speech to the summit. These principles are guided by Egypt's eagerness to defend Arab supreme interests and prevent the internationalization of the crisis as well as foreign intervention.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that Arab and world public opinion have welcomed the immediate response to the call for holding an emergency Arab summit, and took notice of the summit's success in defining the Arab positions. It would have been more satisfactory to public opinion, the paper adds, had Iraq crowned the success of the summit by observing the resolution passed there. Iraq should have used the Arab presence in the summit to resolve the differences and defuse the crisis.

The paper concludes by saying that the situation is still dangerous and the coming days may bring unforeseeable developments. The specter of danger will always loom until reason prevails and until the unanimous denunciation of aggression leads to peaceful solution of Arab differences.

Writing under the headline: "Where is Egypt?" AL-AKHBAR writes: Lately, the Arab nation has been going through some of its darkest and gravest moments. No one could have imagined that the situation would, with no notice and with no justification, erupt into such a violent scene. No one could have imagined that the lust for power would so grip the Iraqi leaders that they would take such an irresponsible action. No one could have expected that the craving for other people's wealth could turn into a wanton invasion of an entire state regardless of its right to exist and the right of its people to choose the government that they desire, not the government imposed by Baghdad.

Throughout the crisis, eyes were riveted on Egypt, wondering: Where is Egypt and what is its role in this crisis

that Iraq created and imposed upon all the Arabs? Egypt has never been incapable of action, but it prefers to act in a civilized and reasoned way that so differs from the demagogic ways of others.

President Mubarak, AL-AKHBAR says, was able to rally all the leaders of the Arabs in Cairo within hours after his call. He confronted these leaders with their historic responsibilities. Mubarak's efforts succeeded. The summit issued an historic statement that echoed strongly and satisfactorily in world capitals. Egypt's stature was boosted by Mubarak's prudent leadership. Mubarak's stature itself was enhanced by the appreciation of the Egyptians for his civilized and brave moves.

Columnist Attacks 'Arafat

JN1108162690 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 9 Aug 90 p 7

["Just An Opinion" column by Salah Muntasir: "Congratulations, Abu-'Ammar"]

[Text] We have seen many sad things since the events of last Thursday. However, during those days, nothing has made me as sad as seeing the pictures showed by Egyptian Television on the nine o'clock news on Monday of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn receiving Yasir 'Arafat during his recent visit to Baghdad. With a face full of joy and with anxious eyes, 'Arafat was looking at Saddam Husayn impressed with the hero, not to say the Great God. In a calculated move, he rubbed his face in Saddam's shoulders as if he was blessing himself with the Great God and the great hero who hoisted with his noble hand the flag of Palestine over the state that he is fighting for, and which is the dream of all honorable Palestinians and Arabs. Saddam Husayn liked this and began to pat, with the hand of glory and pride, the back of the Palestinian revolution's leader and the symbol of its struggle, as if he was being nice to a small boy eager for a piece of chocolate.

In principle, the meeting did not make me sad; dialogue, even at the hardest times, is necessary and the bridges among Arabs must continue, otherwise they cannot resolve their problems. What puzzled me most and made me sad was the shameful submissiveness of the Palestinian revolution's leader before a man who inflicted the greatest harm on the Palestine question when he pulled out his poisoned dagger and stabbed the back of all Arabs on Thursday.

Our pain and sadness was caused, in part, by the events in Kuwait. However, our greater sadness was for what had happened to the Palestine cause, which, for generations, has been exhausting our souls, money, and efforts in our struggle for its sake. Today, it looks as if everything we did is dead and buried and we are facing developments—none of which is in favor of the [Palestine] question or the Arabs. We have done all that, or one of us has done that. Still, the culprit is receiving the congratulations of the victim and the victim is licking the hand of the murderer.

What new stab, Abu-'Ammar, [Yasir 'Arafat] are you aiming at our feelings? We—because we were either simple or patriotic—were worried about you and preoccupied with the strategy of your cause, about what will happen to it and to the children of the stone, and about what Israel is going to do. However, it seems you have a different strategy—the strategy of the one who pays, makes transfers, and signs checks. Congratulations.

Congratulations to you, the symbol of the Palestinian struggle, on your new God. Congratulations on the smile of admiration, the looks of submissiveness, and the rubbing of the shoulders of the inspired leader, whose hand you should have kissed as it is the hand that pays you. We beseech God to save this nation from its heroes.

Article Charges 'Armed Robbery'

JN1108150190 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 6 Aug 90 p 5

["A Word of Love" column by Muhammad al-Hayawan]

[Text] The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has turned into armed robbery and theft by force as the invasion armies seized the central bank's gold and hard currency. The invasion itself was a treacherous operation against Arab ethics and virtues. There is neither chivalry nor heroism in the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Iraq has an army of 1 million troops. This army attacked a tiny state with no more than 30,000 troops. No matter how much wealth it had, Kuwait would not have been able to organize an army bigger than that because its small population would not have allowed it to have a bigger army. Iraq knows this fact well. Before sending its army to Kuwait, Iraq knew that the operation would be a picnic and that resistance, no matter how brave, would not last long.

The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is like a lion devouring a pigeon, it is like Muhammad Ali giving a beating to a peace-loving weakling, and it is like Cairo residents occupying a village in al-Qalyubiyah or al-Jizah. This invasion was not a military operation but aggression on a tiny state. In fact, it is an aggression on all the Arabs who believed Iraq's pledge that it would not attack Kuwait. Will anyone henceforth give credence to Iraq's pledges? Aggression against Kuwait is terrorism against all Arabs. Although might means responsibility, Iraq destroyed that might by using its muscle to terrorize its neighbors and carry out the armed burglary of the central bank. Iraq then searched for justification but to no avail. It has not found any treacherous Kuwaiti who wants to cooperate with the Iraqi occupation. It did not find the Free Kuwait Government, which it claimed it had gone in to save and which was eliminated once the basic goal of the invasion, the Kuwaiti Central Bank, was accomplished.

Therefore, it is trying to emerge with something of a political victory by setting the condition that the al-Sabah family not return to power. This denotes interference in Kuwait's domestic affairs but in reality it means an imposition of conditions just as a gang does when it

hijacks a Kuwaiti plane. The invasion has turned into a robbing of banks, jewelry, palaces, and houses.

Kuwait has paid the price for its support for Iraq. Kuwait supported Iraq materially and morally in its war against Iran. Kuwait's newspapers considered Iraqi leaders demigods but they suffered a severe blow from Iraq. Will Iraq grant the same reward to the Arabs who supported it? The Iraqi Army is supposed to be an Arab army and an asset for the Arabs. Arabs did not believe that the Arab army would invade an Arab country, Kuwait, and that the victorious Iraqi Army would occupy the Kuwaiti Central Bank and loot Kuwait's shops, banks, and houses.

Editorial on International Response

JN1108140990 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 9 Aug 90 p 6

[Editorial: "The Significance of International Unanimity on Denouncing Invasion"]

[Text] This international unanimity, which is unprecedented in the history of the international community, on denouncing the barbaric Iraqi invasion of the peaceful Arab state of Kuwait, means that the whole world now rejects any form of invasion and the use of brute force to subjugate small states.

For this reason, we see the states of the west, east, north, and south, compete to denounce this flagrant aggression against Kuwait, the attempts to change the government by force, to plunder its wealth, and terrorize its peaceful citizens. For the first time also, the UN Security Council issues a semi-unanimous resolution rapidly imposing very strict sanctions binding on all UN member states. This reflects the extent of the whole world peoples' indignation over, and denunciation of assassinating a small state that has no record of any aggression against the state that directed this blow stab against it.

The world reactions to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait were unique in the history of international relations, and a reflection of the recent international changes that have spread a spirit of detente among enemies of the past and ushered in wide-scale cooperation among them for world peace and security. This is why no one hesitated to denounce clearly and frankly the Iraqi invasion. The unusual and significant thing was that the small handful of states that did not dare to express their opposition to the precedent of serious aggression by one Arab state against another fraternal state, were regrettably those states that are motivated by hidden whims and ambitions that made them ignore this earthquake that undermined Arab solidarity and turned it into mere mirage.

Column Urges Sanctions for Israel

JN1108144590 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 4 Aug 90 p 3

[Column by Naji Qamhah: "In Order To Applaud the United States"]

[Text] No one can accept the principle of invasion and the acquisition of territory by force, regardless of the justification. This principle must not be divided or applied only to one side. The U.S. and later, the European reaction to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is understandable, whether regarding the political denunciation or the economic sanctions. However, what we cannot understand is that the United States and Europe do not apply this same principle toward Israel, which is occupying Palestinian, Jordanian, Syrian, and Lebanese territories, and taking millions of their inhabitants as hostages on the pretext of guaranteeing Israel's security.

We may agree with the United States if it requested the UN Security Council to implement Article 7 of the UN Charter to impose international economic and military sanctions against Iraq to force it to withdraw its forces from Kuwait, but with the condition that this same article, and in one resolution, be implemented against Israel to force it to withdraw its forces from the Arab territories it has been occupying since 1967, in defiance of the whole world.

Had the United States and its Western allies done this, we would have applauded them as protectors of freedom and advocates of peace and human rights. However, if they do not do this, they will be accused of discriminating between Arabs and Israelis.

Commentary Praises Summit, Criticizes Iraq

NC1108145790 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "Quick Remarks on the Sideline of the Cairo Summit"]

[Text] While Cairo was fully preoccupied with the crisis that Iraq triggered by occupying Kuwait, and as President Mubarak was spending time and effort to call for a summit to make the decisions deemed necessary for safeguarding the Arabs' dignity, status, and credibility in and outside the Arab world, Egypt was surprised by an Iraqi statement terming the summit one of conspirators led by Egypt and accusing Egypt of placing its lands at the service of this plot.

Baghdad found nothing to say about the summit, whose main objective was to save Iraq from itself and its leaders, except to brand its brothers who have hastened—late at night and early in the morning—to respond to the appeal to safeguard the Arab nation from an imminent collapse as a handful of wicked people. By so doing, Iraq has committed a grave sin and fallen into the cycle of evil.

If Baghdad does not know it, the Arabs have met, discussed, and signed whatever decisions they made at the summit in order to safeguard Iraq, whose leaders have led it to the brink of a disaster whose consequences could be devastating. The Arabs also did this in order to save the Arab world, in whose affairs the entire world is hastening to intefere. Such intervention poses a black

threat that could well close the Arab file and end for good what is called the one Arab nation, the one Arab people, and the lofty Arab dignity. When they hastened to the summit and put their signatures to what they deemed fit, the Arab leaders were not conspirators or evil. The Arab summit wanted to put the Iraqi leadership in the picture about the situation because the events of the last few days have made these leaders unable to grasp fully the dimension of international moves against it. For the first time in the history of the world, the East, West, Nonaligned Movement, Islamic Conference Organization, friends and enemies, and those with good and ill will are unanimous in denouncing Iraq for its violation of Kuwaiti territories and for using force to oust the legitimate government. This means that Iraq has lost international backing for its action and consequently has become terribly isolated worldwide. This makes Iraq prone to severe international punishment, to which it will not be able to stand up, no matter how powerful it is at present and regardless of what it believes it possesses in resources it could employ to serve its scheme.

Iraq today, in its attempt to win the sympathy of certain segments of Arab and Islamic public opinion to back it in its battle against what it terms foreign intervention, cannot give these segments any logical justification to cooperate in its lost case. Iraq, from the international point of view, is an aggressor against a fraternal Arab people for reasons that are far from being logical. The justifications Baghdad is giving many countries for annexing the Kuwaiti territories are allegations of historical claims, the redistribution of wealth, and the rest of the reasons given by Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait. Should this Iraqi precedent succeed, nobody in the Arab world will be able to prevent Israel from occupying the West Bank and Gaza or to prevent Iran from occupying Bahrain. This means that the world will be at the mercy of anyone who will use force to achieve regional expansionist goals.

Therefore, the attempt to turn the Arab people against the world is a naive and misleading attempt to distract attention from the issue of Iraq's occupation and annexation of Kuwait by force. The Iraqi leadership must fully realize before it it too late that nobody carried out or thought of carrying out an aggression against it. Thus, its campaign against the others is an act of confusion that will further isolate it and will strip it of its ability to find the right direction. All its acts of oneupmanship, nervousness, and slogans are elements for inflaming a situation that could explode at any moment. We might add that what the Iraqi leadership has done to Kuwait and to the heroic Iraqi people could lead to deep contradictions for the Iraqis themselves. Therefore, the Iraqi political leadership has misread the meaning of the Arab summit that President Mubarak called for as well the decision made by the summit. The Arabs wanted to save the Iraqi leaders from the risks involved in what they were embarking upon, but it seems that these leaders has lost the ability to realize what is right and have closed their eyes to the disaster to which they are dragging the Iraqi people.

Sudanese Minister Ends Visit, Departs 8 Aug

NC0808095790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0605 GMT 8 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 8 Aug (MENA)—Sudanese Foreign Minister 'Ali Sahlul left Cairo early today following a three-day visit to Egypt.

In a departure statement, the Sudanese minister denied reports that Sudanese membership in the Arab Maghreb Union is being negotiated.

He noted that during his visit he discussed ways to promote bilateral agricultural cooperation with Dr. Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi on Nationalism, Israel, U.S.

AU1008202090 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Ahmed Ataye "recently, but before the Iraqi Gulf aggression"; place not given—recorded; Al-Qadhdhafi statements in Arabic with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Ataye] Mr. al-Qadhdhafi, rapprochement between East and West has changed the map of the world. Is the world moving toward lasting peace or toward war?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Years ago the Green Book predicted these profound changes. It came to the conclusion that the world was experiencing the era of the peoples. From a historic point of view both religious and nationalist movements changed the map of the world in turn. However, the religious trend always proved to be only short-lived, whereas nationalism won repeated victories and determined the international order. The Green Book predicted that regimes that are based on ideology, religion, or the military will fall apart—under the pressure of nationalist conflicts. In the future each nation will aspire to independence. This is what is currently happening in the USSR, as well as in other places of this world: Nationalities are striving for independence.

[Ataye] Nevertheless, Europe is currently showing that nationalism must be overcome. With its future single market, the EC is a living example of this. Nationalism drove Europe into the first and second world wars. Do you seriously believe that nationalism can become the basis for international peace?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The creation of economic blocks is dictated by the characteristics of the age in which we are living. Small states are unable to master the future challenges by themselves. They can neither explore space nor, for example, overcome epidemics through their own efforts. Specific economic demands on the part of the

European countries led to the creation of their community. This is one side. However, the other side proves that only nationalist conflicts have brought about changes on the world map. Religious wars were responsible for this only to a limited degree. What is currently taking place in the USSR will be repeated in the United States. There the Blacks, the Indians, the Whites, and the American Jews will struggle for their independence. This is why it is possible that a civil war will break out in the United States, because of the nationalist tendencies.

[Ataye] Now let us return to the question of whether the world is moving toward peace or toward war?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Lasting peace seems to become possible between those blocks, from which we expected a nuclear conflict. The superpowers have initiated a stage of cooperation and are growing together. This has gone so far that now people are even speaking of a new dividing line—of a world in the North and another one in the South. This gives rise to the fear that the danger of war is shifted from the North to the South. Whenever in doubt, the United States will also use nuclear weapons whenever they want to extend their rule over other states. Countries of the North will try to subjugate states in the South. This is why ethnic conflicts are currently being kindled in Africa. During the next years, the black continent will experience wars among the various tribes, which will weaken Africa even more and lead to colonization.

[Ataye] So what is the good of international cooperation between the North and South when you perceive everything in such a negative way, particularly since the industrial nations are determined to put more efforts into such cooperation?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] These are nothing but fairy tales. The North wants to colonize and exploit the South and not offer effective assistance. New conflicts on spheres of interests will take place between the countries of the North. As once before, Germany might return to its role under the Nazi regime without, however, reviving Nazism; yet it might return to its old, historic role in Europe. Those who then enter into an alliance with Germany—the United States or the USSR—will win the race. We might even witness an alliance between France and the USSR, and a European alliance against the United States might also emerge. What I am trying to say is that the North will throw itself into a new colonization campaign, which will result in sharp competition among the countries of the northern hemisphere. Thus, they will be forced to wage wars against one another, just like in World War I, and subsequently in World War II.

[Ataye] Does this not contradict your efforts to improve Libya's relations with the European states through, for example, the question of hostages? Are you still trying to achieve the release of more Belgian citizens who are detained in Lebanon?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I will continue to struggle for the release of all hostages detained in the Middle East. At the same time I call for the release of Arab citizens who are detained by western countries—in the United States, Great Britain, and Italy. These hostages also include Libyan students. In response to your question, I would like to point out that my predictions are one thing and my policy is another. Our everyday policies are determined by the attempt to improve our relationship with the North, and to promote dialogue between the North and South. The Arab Maghreb has built bridges for cooperation with the EC. Libya wants to put its relations with Italy, Germany, and France in order. We continue to work in this direction, even when I see the developments in a slightly different way.

[Ataye] What are the results of your efforts to release the hostages?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There is no direct dialogue with the hostage-takers. On every occasion I appeal to all groups who have abducted innocent people to release these people. My appeal has already been observed once: Belgian and French citizens, and one American—Frank Reed—were released. We are not familiar with those groups with which one could negotiate directly. The West would have to help us out with information about the identity of those people that hold the hostages. Then we would address the hostage-takers. Libya is prepared to contribute a lot to the liberation of the hostages.

[Ataye] Nevertheless, everybody knows that at least the Belgian hostages are in the hands of Abu-Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] and his terrorist group. Libya has always granted refuge to Abu-Nidal and provided him shelter.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, Abu-Nidal is a member of the PLO, which has been recognized by the United Nations. He is heading a Palestinian organization, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, which has been approved everywhere. Abu-Nidal is treated unfairly. Abu-Nidal is probably forced to respond to his people's suppression in such a way as he does. In the face of the Israeli tank machinery, which is slaughtering the civilian population in southern Lebanon and in the occupied territories, and crushing entire families in their cars, in the view of such atrocities, which even Hitler did not commit, should one just stand by and do nothing? It is not a matter of one Abu-Nidal. There are a million Abu-Nidals. The strong, unilateral attitude of the United States and the West toward the Israeli settlement plans in occupied Palestine will further increase violence. Why is nobody protesting against Israel's possession of nuclear bombs, chemical, and biological weapons? Should we simply accept that Israel dominates us? If one day Palestine is liberated, there will no longer be an Abu-Nidal, and there will be no more terrorism. As soon as the Israelis leave Palestine, terrorism will stop automatically. One cannot speak of terrorism when a people is waging a liberation war with all the means that are at its disposal. It does not have a nuclear bomb, the most that it has is a hand grenade.

[Ataye] Is the situation similar in the case of the Abu-al-'Abbas' [Muhammad 'Abbas Zaydan] attack on Israel?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I am virtually 100 percent sure that the Abu-al-'Abbas' operation was planned in cooperation with Israel. There must have been close coordination between Israel and the planners of this operation. The participants either discussed everything with Israel beforehand, or Abu-al-'Abbas' himself concluded an agreement with Israel beforehand. The operation had political objectives. Had it been initiated by Libya, it would have resulted in the liberation of Tel Aviv.

[Ataye] Are you thus rejecting reports according to which Libya was involved in this operation?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] As I said before, had this operation been initiated by Libya, it would have resulted in the liberation of Tel Aviv. Should we advance as far as the coast of occupied Palestine with boats, troops, machine guns, and cannons, we would liberate the country.

[Ataye] You have repeatedly criticized European policy in the Middle East. What is the reason for this in view of the Middle East resolution of the EC taken at the Dublin summit meeting? After all, the PLO's participation in the peace process in the Middle East was expressly demanded there. Do you really want a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Whenever it is possible to settle a question with political means, only a madman would advocate a military solution. People resort to violent means only after political means have failed. I am longing for a political settlement, but a political solution is not probable. It would mean that the Israelis must leave Palestine and return to their former home countries. In the same way, Palestinians would be able to return to Palestine. If this can be achieved without war I shall be the first one to support it. Yet this is impossible, and therefore the Palestinian people must fight.

[Ataye] Is this why Libya only perceives a military solution for the problem?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No, this is not what I wanted to say. We would like a political solution. One might experience a miracle and see the Jews leave Palestine voluntarily, without any fighting, which is what we would like. The Jews are not our enemies because they are Jews, but we are enemies of the occupiers of our country, no matter whether they are Jews or not. Whoever occupies Palestine is our enemy.

[Ataye] PLO leader 'Arafat has continuously called for an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council. Do you support this proposal?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I certainly do not oppose such political efforts. However, I am absolutely sure that Israel will never accept a political solution.

[Ataye] Do you see a danger of war in the region?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Ultimately there will be war. Not today, and not tomorrow, but war will be inevitable, and Israel will start this war. It will do so because it can survive only under the shadow of an impending war, and because the new immigration wave requires new territories. This results in the extension of Israel to Arab territory. Israel is preparing for war, and it will start such a war. The world must wake up, because Israel is abusing this situation. Israel is a danger to civilized mankind and to international peace. International pressure on the United States must increase in order to reduce American support for hostile, racist Israel. Any financial or military aid for Israel must be halted. Otherwise the United States will lead the world into a catastrophe.

[Ataye] One of your main political objectives is the creation of a military and economic balance with Israel. Does this also include the possession of chemical and nuclear weapons?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is not a question of military balance. The Arabs could easily mobilize an army of one, two, or three million people. They would overrun Israel even with naked swords. So it is not a matter of strength. What now matters is to convince the international public that the Israelis have hostile and racist minds, and that they are a danger to international peace. Israel is not big enough for the use of chemical and nuclear arms. Using chemical and nuclear weapons against Israel cannot be considered. If we were to use chemical, nuclear, or biological weapons against Israel, this would be tantamount to directing these weapons against ourselves as well; Palestinians, Lebanese, Syrians, Jordanians, and Egyptians would suffer equally from such use as the Israelis. Therefore, there is no room for means of total destruction. However, Israel could use such arms against Arab territories, which are several thousands of kilometers away from occupied Palestine, because the effects of such an attack would do no harm to Israel. We are not considering the use of chemical or nuclear arms against Israel. Only a madman would think of such a thing.

[Ataye] Is this a guarantee on your part that, in case of conflict, Libya would not use chemical or nuclear arms against Israel?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Israel knows very well that we cannot use such weapons against it for the reasons I mentioned before. It does not even suspect it, because it knows that nobody would dare to use such means of destruction in an area that is so densely populated by Arabs. In my opinion one only has the right to use such weapons in the case of a threat against one's own territory, and only when an enemy enters one's country. Here, I share the opinion of a former French officer who wrote that the use of the nuclear bomb is only justified when a state is threatened by an enemy already on its own territory. To use such weapons outside one's borders against another country is inadmissible.

[Ataye] Would you agree to a Middle East disarmament agreement including control and verification?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course, by all means.

[Ataye] Well, Mr. al-Qadhdhafi your chemical plant in al-Rabitah, which has greatly concerned the international public, is proof of a different attitude. Can you guarantee that it will be possible to examine the al-Rabitah plant so one can find out whether it is possible to produce chemical weapons there?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Many people have visited this plant. The Arab health ministers visited it, Arab doctors, pharmacists, and journalists. You can visit this plant as well. It is a plant for the production of pharmaceuticals. Nevertheless, it was used to commit acts of terrorism against the Libyan people, the Libyan revolution, the Arab nation, and the Third World. The United States itself knows that it is not a chemical weapons plant. We are the victims of official state-organized terrorism. They are afraid of the terrorist activities of Abu-Nidal and Carlos, while we complain about official state terrorism. The pictures that were taken by the United States are forged. The pictures show the new community of al-Rabitah al-Jaddidah [as received]. The area next to it is called the old al-Rabitah. We are planning a new community—al-Rabitah al-Jaddidah. The pharmaceutical plant is right in the center of this new community. It is a small plant. There are still building sites of Japanese companies where work is continuing to this day. The pictures show this site: a mosque, apartment houses, schools, and public buildings. Between these is the pharmaceutical plant. Some villagers will work in this plant. On the basis of these pictures how can one claim that this is the largest chemical weapons plant in the world. I emphasize to the international public that these pictures are forged. In reality it is the village of al-Rabitah al-Jaddidah.

[Ataye] After the fire you said that if it should turn out that German intelligence services were involved in the fire the economic presence of Germany would be stopped in Libya. What are the results of your investigations?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The complex investigations have not yet been concluded. The perpetrators fled across Libya's open border to its neighbors. I repeat: Should it turn out that German intelligence services were involved this will do great damage to German interests in Libya.

[Ataye] Why are you detaining two German citizens and denying them any contact with the outside world. Is their arrest connected in any way with al-Rabitah?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I have never heard of this.

[Ataye] I am talking of Mr. Osterhof and Mr. Schroeder, employees of a German company, who have been detained in Libya since March.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I do not know anything about this case. By the way, in Libya all people's rights are protected. This is in accordance with the Green manifesto on human rights. Nobody is exposed to arbitrariness.

[Ataye] Will the two men be allowed to be visited by members of the German Embassy, by their families, and their lawyers?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This should be possible, unless the circumstances of the interrogations speak against it.

[Ataye] Since Germany will be reunited do you not see an opportunity to put Libya's relations with Germany on a new basis? How do you perceive Germany's future role in the world in general?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I envisaged early German reunification years ago. People laughed at me then. I earned but scorn and derision for my prediction that the two parts of Germany, Korea, and Cyprus would soon be reunited. People said I was backing unrealistic ideas. As German reunification is a great and desirable thing I see great dangers in store for Germany. The race between Germany, Russia, the United States, Great Britain, and France is now culminating. The border questions will be newly discussed: Alsace-Lorraine, the border with Poland, the German minorities in the CSFR and other states. All these questions will reemerge. Fear of Germany is spreading. Germany is in the dock. The United States and the West continue to look at Germany as if it were still Nazi Germany. The United Nations does not take a different stance on the new Germany either. Nevertheless, Germany will fulfill its role. There can be no doubt about that. Yet, this new role will certainly create problems for Germany.

[Ataye] Are there negotiations between you and the United States?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, we have often tried to start a dialogue on all questions that affect our two peoples and peace. However, we have the feeling that Bush is only implementing Reagan's policy, and that Reagan is still the chief and Bush is only his deputy. It is as though Reagan guides Bush and the White House by remote control. That is the problem. It is a psychological obstacle. If Bush overcomes this complex, we will come to an understanding with him. If Bush is the President, we will come to an agreement with him. but if he only implements Reagan's crazy policy, we cannot do this.

[Ataye] Did you perhaps offer to refrain from supporting terrorist groups, for example Abu-Nidal, and to dispense with nuclear and chemical weapons? What should be the basis for this dialogue desired by you?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We reject such accusations. It is not our business to make such offers to Bush. He must renounce the policy of terror against the people. It is disquieting that there is a Gorbachev in the East, but not in the West. Therefore, the balance has been profoundly disturbed. At present, the salvation of the world depends on the appearance of an American Gorbachev. It is a major requirement that such a figure as Gorbachev, who wants

peace, renounces war and rearmament, abolishes spheres of influence, and concentrates on elementary questions of supply, economy, and cooperation, will also appear in the West. Such a person is needed because so far nothing has changed in the United States, while everything has changed in the USSR.

[Ataye] Did the Gorbachev in the East not cause enough problems for you? Did he not stop arms supplies to Libya, and call for the payment of debts amounting to $3 billion?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We support anybody who forbids arms sales, even if Libya is affected by this. We are against arms production, use, and trade. We welcome the decision to stop arms supplies, to Libya as well, because this only serves peace. On the American side, a Gorbachev is also required to ensure stability in the world.

[Ataye] A last question, Mr. al-Qadhdhafi. Apparently Libya neither wants to change its foreign policy, nor its internal structures. You announced only recently that the socio-political structures of Libya will be renewed, and the trade unions will increasingly be involved. What does this really mean?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This reshuffle is being implemented by the Libyan people. Libya will be the first country in the world in which the trade unions will rule. The Libyans will organize themselves in 60 to 70 trade associations. People's committees which will lead the country by self-administration will be elected from their midst. Thus, there will no longer be an Army, police, or parliament. All means of production will also belong to the trade unions. Then the working people will be shareholders, not employees.

A multiparty system means chaos. There is no other way for the people to come into power than via people's congresses. This will be a radical solution on the road toward the implementation of the jamahiriyah, the people's rule. Only if several jamahiriyahs are created, will real peace be implemented. Led by People's Congresses, Libya will become the first model of such a rule in the next few months.

Zairian Minister in Tripoli To Deliver Message

EA1008120890 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0500 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] The Zairian foreign minister has been in the Libyan capital for 48 hours. Mr. Mushobekwa Kalimba wa Katana is carrying a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko to his Libyan counterpart Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Zairian foreign minister's mission [words indistinct] to that of his Libyan counterpart, Mr. (Bukhari Ibrahim), who on 4 August at Gbadolite delivered a message from Col. al-Qadhdhafi to President Mobutu Sese Seko, as a follow up to another message delivered on 18 May in Gemena.

One may recall that Kinshasa and Tripoli restored diplomatic relations last year after an almost eight-year break. Their respective embassies have not yet been reopened however.

Mauritania

Iraq Solidarity Committee Established

AB1308200390 Paris AFP in French 1802 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Nouakchott, 13 Aug (AFP)—A "National Committee for Solidarity with Iraq" has been set up in Mauritania by a group of personalities, a communique given to the press in Nouakchott has stated. In this communique, the committee considers Western intervention in the Gulf part of the "hatred accumulated against the Arab nation by the neo-crusaders, international Zionism, and those longing for colonial and imperialistic expeditions." They denounce "the fallaciousness of the principle of respect for international law that the West has always violated in Palestine, in Lebanon, and Panama."

The committee, which believes that "Iraq represents the force of progress, independence, and defense of Arab rights," reacts against "the collusion of some Arab elements with the foreign forces of aggression" and calls on Arab intellectuals and masses "to mobilize to foil the anti-Arab aggressive hysteria of Western circles."

According to informed sources, the committee includes personalities who were not particularly known for their support for Iraq before the crisis. Furthermore, new demonstrations of support for Iraq also took place yesterday in Nouadhibou, far northeastern Mauritania, it was learned from reliable sources.

Morocco

King Hassan Receives Political Party Leaders

LD1308150190 Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Rabat, Aug. 13 (MAP)—King Hassan II received Sunday [12 Aug] at the Skhirat royal palace, 25 km the south of Rabat, the leaders of the main Moroccan political parties, namely President of the Constitutional Union Maati Bouabid, President of the National Rally of Independents Ahmed Osman, Secretary General of the Popular Movement Mohand Laensar, Assistant Secretary General of the Istiqlal Party Mohamed Douiri, First Secretary of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces Abderrahim Bouabid, Secretary General of the National Democratic Party Arsalane el-Jadidi and Secretary General of the Party for Progress and Socialism Ali Yaata [all names as received].

The audience was attended by Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki, advisers to the sovereign Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda, Minister of State for Foreign

Affairs and Cooperation [title as received] Abdellatif Filali, and Minister of the Interior and Information Driss Basri.

Dailies View Gulf; Note Arab, U.S. Roles

LD1308132390 Rabat MAP in English 1236 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Rabat, Aug. 10 (MAP)—Moroccan daily 'AL BAYANE' deplored the deep divisions marking Arab ranks and that appeared even clearer in the morrow of the Cairo emergency summit.

The daily of the Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS-PRO-Communist) stated that even if the summit condemned the Iraqi aggression, the deep division and weakness of the community of Arab states are obvious. The daily cited as an instance the case of the member countries of the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) noting that the Maghreban community got dislocated over this particular but serious issue.

'AL-BAYANE' recalled in this regard that Morocco was the "sole Maghreban country to explicitly side with the respect of the provisions of the Arab League Charter and to reject the illegal fait accompli. 'Algeria took refuge in abstention, Tunisia did not participate in the summit, Mauritania voiced reservations and Libya voted for Iraq', the [words indistinct].

'We are therefore in full right to have [a] grudge against Iraqi adventurism whose damaging effects acted as the greatest divider of the Arab world...', the daily stated adding that the majority of Arab states which condemned Iraq had the historical merit to be in tune with the international community and that the twelve Arab states which voted against the invasion of Kuwait have clearly shown that the fact to belong to the Arab world cannot protect Iraq from Arab countries' legitimate anger.

The daily explained further that there is no reason why the Arab world should accept that one of its members behaves like Israel and aggresses another Arab country.

As to foreign intervention in the region, the daily said the Cairo summit has not sufficiently weighed the explosive character of the presence of foreign forces in the Gulf. This presence, 'AL BAYANE' said, will build up tension and entail an escalation that might be disastrous. 'Arabs should rely on their own forces to compel Iraq to retreat,'' the daily said.

Another Moroccan daily 'AL-ALAM' also published a story on the U.S. intervention in the Gulf explaining that this intervention was not dictated by 'humanitarian or sentimental' motives but by purely economic ones.

The attitude of the United States can be politically speaking explained by their determination to put an end to any impulse likely to jeopardize their strategic calculations or disturb their hegemony plans.

The real reasons behind the U.S. intervention are economic, the daily of the Istiqlal Party (nationalist-opposition) stated explaining that the U.S. does not want to see its plans, based on low oil prices, frustrated. In case of a brutal oil prices increase, the troubles of U.S. economy, namely inflation, unemployment, deficit of the trade balance and of the federal budget, would have completely different proportions, the daily said.

Sudan

'Over 200,000' March To Show Support for Iraq

EA1308191490 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Khartoum, 13 August (SUNA)—This morning, the masses of the national capital marched in a big procession here. All sections of the Sudanese people participated in it to demonstrate support for Iraq and the steps taken by its president, Saddam Husayn, vis-a-vis the Gulf problem and condemnation for foreign intervention in the Gulf region.

The participants in the procession, who numbered over 200,000, delivered a note to (?the U.S. embassy) [words indistinct] in Khartoum stressing the Sudanese people's rejection of interference in Arab territory, an interference which has assumed the proportions of mustering foreign naval forces in Arab territory in an effort to [word indistinct] internal Arab [word indistinct] and (?impose) economic [words indistinct] to bring the Arab peoples to their knees. The note stressed that the American fleets had come to the region to serve American interests and to gain control over the Arab nation's resources. The note utterly condemned these ambitions and called for an immediate withdrawal from Arab territories and waters. The note called for non-interference in internal Arab affairs and those of all free peoples. The note stressed that the weapons of starvation, blockade, and military threats would intimidate no one. The demonstrators voiced support for President Saddam Husayn and for Iraq.

Another note was delivered to his excellency Tariq Muhammad Yahya, the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum, stressing the Sudanese people's absolute rejection and condemnation of interference in the internal affairs of the Arab nation. The note called on the Iraqi ambassador to convey to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people the full support of the Sudanese people for the fraternal Iraqi people and the readiness of the Sudanese people to take up arms in defense of the Arab nation.

[Word indistinct] the Sudanese popular organization to render the Muslim and Arab nation victorious declared open the door of volunteering to stand by the Iraqi forces. Addressing the masses participating in the procession, the Iraqi ambassador hailed the heroic stance of the Sudanese people in support of the causes of the Arab nation and in condemnation of the American aggression against Arab soil. The Sudanese popular organization to render the Muslim and Arab nations victorious also

condemned the foreign interference in Arab (?territory) and called for its immediate withdrawal. The organization declared [words indistinct] today its support for the Iraqi people against the interference [words indistinct] as well as the readiness of the popular forces to enroll in a united Arab army.

Elsewhere, the General Union of Sudanese Students issued a statement here today (?expressing) total rejection of any foreign interference in Arab territories. The statement said the Muslim and Arab nation was (?capable) of solving its problems within the framework of a single family and without interference from any quarter. The union [word indistinct] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, stressing its total rejection of (?foreign) interference in the Arab region and its support for Iraq.

The farmers' union condemned the presence of foreign forces [words indistinct] Saudi [word indistinct]. It condemned the attempted aggression against [word indistinct] from the Arab states. This was said in a letter sent by the executive bureau of the farmers' union to the ambassadors of the United Kingdom and the United States in Khartoum.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives, Meets Al-Bashir

EA1308132090 Khartoum SUNA in English 1048 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Khartoum, 13 August (SUNA)—Palestine president Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today on a several hour visit to the country. A meeting was held immediately after 'Arafat's arrival, between him and the chairman of the RCC [Revolution Command Council], [Lieutenant] General 'Umar al-Bashir on bilateral relations and the current developments in the Arab region.

Tunisia

Parties, Unions To March in Support of Iraq

LD1408005190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The Democratic Constitutional Rally, the Democratic Socialists Movement, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Popular Unity Party, the Social Party for Progress, the Progressive Socialist Rally, the Democratic Unionist Federation, the General Union of Tunisian Labor, the Tunisian Trade and Industry Federation, the National Federation of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries, the National Women's Federation, the National Committee in Support of Iraq, and the Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights will organize a popular rally in solidarity with the fraternal Iraqi people in the face of the threats of aggression against it. The rally will take place today, 14 August 1990, at 1800, starting from the labor exchange. The organizations urge all professional and human associations and national, democratic, and progressive forces to participate in this march.

Bahrain

Amir Returns From Summit, Makes Statement

NC1108120690 Mana WAKH in Arabic 1020 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Manama, 11 Aug (WAKH)—Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah returned to Manama from Cairo today after leading the Bahraini delegation to the Arab emergency summit which concluded its activities in the Egyptian capital last night. [passage omitted]

The Bahraini amir praised the positive results and resolutions of the Arab emergency summit which conform with the requirements of this important stage through which the Arab homeland is passing and which stress the realization of the principles and goals which we all have pledged to uphold.

His highness sent a cable to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak last night praising his stand on the dangers confronting the Arab nation and asserting that his continuous efforts throughout the summit resulted in the realization of this significant success and the issuing of the summit's constructive resolutions.

Mitterrand Sends Amir Message on Developments

NC1408095790 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Manama, 14 Aug (WAKH)—Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah has received a message from French President Francois Mitterrand on bilateral relations and current developments in the region.

The message was delivered by French Minister of State [words indistinct] during a meeting with his highness this morning.

Kuwait

WAKH Cites Kuwait Radio on Cabinet Meetings

NC1208140290 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Aug (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, has received U.S. envoy John Kelly.

Kuwait radio meanwhile reported at noon today that the cabinet resumed its meetings under his highness the heir apparent and prime minister following his return from Cairo where he attended the emergency Arab summit called by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The radio added that the prime minister briefed the cabinet on the outcome of his meetings with some Arab leaders. The cabinet expressed satisfaction with the outcome of such fruitful meetings. The cabinet then adopted the necessary resolutions and measures as dictated by the current situation.

Official Praises Moroccan Stand on Invasion

LD1308151790 Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug 13 (MAP)—Kuwaiti Minister of State for the Presidency Council Affairs 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi praised the 'firm and clear' stand of Morocco following the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait.

In a statement to MAP bureau here, Al-'Awadi, pointing out that the Moroccan people is a noble people, highlighted the honorable stands adopted by King Hassan II whenever it is question of defending just Arab causes.

As to the resolution adopted by the Cairo emergency Arab summit, the Kuwaiti official said it confirms the rejection by Arab countries and peoples of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops and of the threats directed at Saudi Arabia.

KUNA Cited on 'Stolen' Kuwait Airlines Planes

LD1308171990 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1634 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Iraqi forces have taken 15 aircraft belonging to Kuwait Airlines to Baghdad, the Kuwait News Agency KUNA said today in London.

The civilian planes were on the ground at Kuwait Airport during the Iraqi invasion.

KUNA reported that sources close to the exiled Kuwaiti Government said the "stolen" aircaft were now in the Iraqi capital.

Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to Ankara

For Turkish reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah to Ankara, including reports on his talks with President Ozal and Prime Minister Akbulut, please see the Turkey section of the 14 August West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Oman

Official Says Banking, Financial Situation Sound

NC1108175190 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Muscat, 11 Aug (WAKH)—Ahmad Bin-'Abd-al-Nabi Makki, Omani minister of civil service and deputy chairman of the council of governors [name and title as received], has emphasized the soundness of the financial and banking situation in the Sultanate of Oman.

At a press conference today, the Omani official said the banking system in the sultanate is sound, that the Omani rial is backed by the Central Bank, and that there is no reason for panic as a result of the events in the region. He noted that there have been no unusual money exchanges or transfers in the sultanate and that what is happening gives no cause for concern. He said Omani currency is backed by existing reserves as a result of a moderate and wise financial policy. He said the banks in the sultanate have sufficient liquidity to meet the demands of all customers and that there is no cause for anxiety.

Qatar

Kuwaiti Interior Minister Al-Salim Arrives

NC1408094390 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Doha, 14 Aug (WAKH)—Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim arrived in Doha this morning on a brief visit to Qatar. He was received at the airport by Interior Minister Shaykh 'Abdallah Bin-Khalifah Al Thani and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Doha.

Al Thani Receives Message From French Minister

NC1208124790 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Doha, 12 Aug (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, has received a written message from French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement. The message, which was forwarded by the French ambassador to Qatar, deals with the current situation in the region and the relations between the two countries.

Saudi Arabia

U.S. Assistant Secretary Meets Kuwaiti Leaders

LD1308120190 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] His Excellency Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, yesterday met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly. During the meeting, Kelly confirmed U.S. support for the legitimate Kuwaiti government and the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Kelly explained that the U.S. moves were made on the basis of the UN Charter and the Security Council resolutions issued since the Iraqi invasion. The GULF NEWS AGENCY, citing Kuwaiti radio, reported that the U.S. official handed His Excellency the amir of Kuwait a message.

John Kelly also met with His Excellency Shaykh S'ad al-Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwait's heir apparent and prime minister.

King Fahd Addresses Citizens on Situation

LD1308213290 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] King Fahd Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, stressed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will not allow anyone to extend a hostile hand over any inch of its territory. This was stated by the custodian of the two holy mosques in a comprehensive talk to the citizens, whom he received last night at Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah, as usual.

He reviewed with them the situation in the region in the light of the Iraqi invasion of the sisterly state of Kuwait, the Kingdom's rejection of it, its renewed call for the withdrawal of the Iraqi invader forces, and the return to Kuwait of the legitimacy related to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait.

The beloved king, however, reiterated that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been and still is peace-loving. The Kingdom calls for peace and practices it in all its international relations: at the regional, Islamic, Arab, and international levels. He said: We are a state which will not attack anyone nor start hostilities. However, we will not allow anyone to commit an aggression against us or against any inch of our lands. Each one of us is willing to die should the security of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia be jeopardized. We will all fight for the cause of God and for the protection of the land, honor, and dignity.

The custodian of the two holy mosques reassured the Saudi citizens that their country, their lives, and their present and future are the first and last concerns of the state. He said, in his speech to the citizens, we hope the citizens are confident that the state always cares for the achievement of their interests. Consequently, we will not let the aggressor or anyone else be seduced by the idea of capturing a single speck of sand of our homeland. The price that will be paid by the aggressor will be high—much higher than he imagines.

The king affirmed that the Saudi citizen was born free and will remain so in accordance with the Islamic faith, which preserves his rights and enables him to carry out his responsibilities and duties in the light of this comprehensive system of interaction, ties, and cohesiveness between the Saudi leadership and its citizens.

The custodian of the two holy mosques went on to say: I would like to reassure the sons of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that I could never allow anyone or myself to intervene in the public or private affairs of the citizens, including their freedom, to which Islam has entitled them. Nor do we intervene in the affairs of the people; rather we work toward protecting them and do everything possible for that and for the existence of the Islamic faith. The life and daily living of every citizen will remain of interest to the state. Our developmental plans are proceeding according to plan, and prosperity is—thank God—increasing.

The king expressed pain at the flagrant aggression to which the state of Kuwait has been subjected at the hand of Iraqi forces, and at the resulting consequences of that, all of which has been categorically rejected by the entire world. He called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territories and for the return of legitimacy to Kuwait.

The custodian of the two holy mosques then gave a detailed explanation of the development of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. He briefed the citizens on the background to those positions and on their consequences. He affirmed that the stance taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia toward the bilateral meeting between the Iraqi and Kuwaiti parties, which was held in Jeddah before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, stemmed from the Kingdom's desire to break the ice that had afflicted relations between the two neighboring countries. He said: The bilateral meeting took place at the request of Iraq and Kuwait. It was understood that the two parties had agreed to continue with their meetings in Baghdad; it would have been possible to solve the problem peacefully had the dialogue between the two sides continued.

The king denied that the Kingdom's position during that meeting was to interfere in the internal affairs of the two sides, especially given the fact that the Kingdom was convinced that its role was limited to bringing together face-to-face officials from the two countries in order to solve the problems through fraternal and friendly dialogue and understanding, which should have brought clarity and good relations between them. He pointed out that the Kingdom did not have the authority under the umbrella of the Arab League to do whatever it saw fit to contribute to solving the outstanding issues between Iraq and Kuwait. The king added that the role of the Kingdom was limited to facilitating the atmosphere; it did not interfere in anything, and no one requested anything of it because the two countries would have been capable of resolving the problem had the goodwill been available. Force or surprise were ruled out.

King Fahd Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz praised the distinguished and positive role played by sisterly Egypt under the leadership of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. In this respect, he pointed to the journeys that had been undertaken by his excellency between Iraq, Iran [as heard], and Jeddah in one day and to his desire to narrow the gap of differences, contain it, and prevent its scope from being broadened. The custodian of the two holy mosques said that President Mubarak had, on the basis of what President Saddam Husayn said, affirmed to him during their meeting in Jeddah prior to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait that Iraq does not want to inflict any kind of harm on Kuwait. Indeed, the king went on to say: We were surprised after midnight by Iraq's attack on Kuwait, at a time when no one in Kuwait had expected or believed that. I was not the only one to be pained by what happened; the whole world was pained because what happened does not instill confidence in the Arab homeland. It shows it in a disgraceful state. He added: Differences in opinion are not strange, but what is expected of the Arab Muslim is to honor his word. The event is painful because it was undertaken by a strong country against a country of limited capabilities. Had Kuwait known Iraq was going to invade it with this great number of soldiers, tanks, and military equipment, it would have made adequate preparations. However, it was surprised by the invasion in spite of the assurances given to it by Iraq that it would not be harmed. [sentence as heard]

The dearly beloved king said: It did not cross my mind for an instant that what happened could happen after Iraqi assurances that aggression would not be committed against Kuwait, and even though Kuwait showed no reservations toward continuing the meetings in Baghdad and did not at all announce its rejection of dialogue.

King Fahd Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz reviewed the Kingdom's stances vis-a-vis Iraq during the ordeal it experienced and said: No one can ignore those stances, and President Saddam Husyan talked about the sincerity of those stances on every occasion. We did not do anything except our duty. Our contribution to the defense of Iraq was a defense of the Kingdom; it has long been known that if one offers something, one never asks for gratitude or follows it by offense.

In the realm of good deeds, the Kingdom does not offer by the right hand and take by the left. It is strange for the rules to change overnight, and he [Saddam] turned the table on us and is ungrateful to the Kingdom's service.

The custodian of the two holy mosques noted that if Iraq claims that the Kingdom and other Gulf Arab countries did not provide it with anything, then this utterance constitutes a confusion [as heard] not only in the financial values but also in the moral and human values by which the Arab Muslim man has been known. He went on to say: If Iraq says it has sacrificed its youth, we have shared with it in this sacrifice. We have sacrificed financial sums and modern arms and international stances, and we did not consider that a favor, nor did we follow it by offense. [sentence as heard] However, ingratitude prompted us to announce the reality of our attitudes and announce the billions [currency not specified] which we have provided to Iraq in the various fields known to the entire world and by the acknowledgment of Saddam Husayn himself at every occasion.

And even if he intended to be ungrateful to the Kingdom's stances, the records kept by every state are full of what Saddam himself has said. How did he forget all that and proceed to obliterate the facts acknowledged by the Iraqi people before any other people?

He went on to say—God preserve him—How can we believe that Saddam Husayn does not intend to commit aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia whene he breached his promise and betrayed his covenant and invaded Kuwait despite all commitments and promises which he affirmed to me personally and to my brother His Excellency President Husni Mubarak?

King Fahd Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz continued his address to the citizens and said: We were helping Saddam Husayn without any request, and we did not hesitate to carry out the duty. But how, within a flash of lightening, has the friend of yesterday become the enemy of today?

King Fahd Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz expressed his regret at the Iraqi information media's present attempts to distort the soundness and brightness of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's stances and said: It is regrettable for this to happen overnight, however, it is the weapon of the incapable.

His majesty also expressed his profound pain for the sufferings of the sons of the Kuwaiti people as a result of the Iraqi invasion and said: It is a grave incident, and it is painful that Kuwait's women were exposed to immoral offenses and were subjected to horrible things which should be refrained from.

The custodian of the two holy mosques hailed the response the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia received from the Arab brothers and from friends to involve a multinational force to assist the Saudi Armed Forces in preserving the safety of the Kingdom's territory and protecting its vital and economic components, in reinforcing its defensive capability, and in upgrading the level of training of the Saudi Armed Forces in facing up to the Iraqi concentration of forces which are increasing daily at the Kuwaiti-Saudi borders. He said: This measure is aimed at averting harm and averting evil and we will not be the aggressors against anyone, nor will we initiate aggression against anyone, neither against Iraq nor others, but only if someone were to begin the aggression against us.

God says in his holy book: He who commits aggression against you, commit aggression against him as he has committed against you. Almighty God also says: If two parties of believers fight, put things right between them; then, if one of them is insolent against the other, fight the insolent one till he reverts to God's commandment. If he reverts, set things between them equitably and be just. Surely God loves the just,

For this reason, we prevented Iraq's hand from doing something that would not be welcomed in the end. At the same time, we have done our duty vis-a-vis our country and our citizens. I reassure citizens that their country is in safe hands, and prevention is better than treatment.

King Fahd Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz stressed that the Kingdom is not an easy prey and will not become a prey for covetousness and aggression. He said: I have tried to exert the greatest effort toward keeping this pure country away from problems, and I believe this is the best way to follow.

He stressed that the Almighty God has honored the Kingdom by making it the cradle of Islam and the land of the Islamic faith, and also honored it by serving the two holy mosques.

The custodian of the two holy mosques said, in concluding his talk to the citizens, that the Iraqi president's initiative, which he announced last night [12 August], made matters more difficult, let alone the fact that it is not applicable. He pointed out that this initiative should have been within the framework of our present reality.

Iraqi Tanker Kept From Loading Oil at Yanbu'

NC1308121490 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Riyadh, August 13 (AFP)—An Iraqi tanker has been prevented from loading oil at Saudi Arabia's Red Sea port of Yanbu', a Saudi oil source reported Monday [13 August].

He said the vessel left port at 3.30 a.m. (2130 GMT Sunday) with "no cargo aboard."

The United Nations Security Council on August 6 approved sweeping economic and military sanctions against Iraq following its invasion of Kuwait four days earlier.

Further on Ship; Tariq 'Aziz Reacts

NC1308144990 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Nicosia, Aug 13 (AFP)—Saudi authorities early Monday [13 August] prevented an Iraqi tanker from loading oil at the Red Sea port of Yanbu', as Washington sought to tighten an embargo against Baghdad and reportedly raised the possibility of closing the Suez Canal to Iraqi shipping.

Saudi oil sources said the tanker, the Alqadisiyah, left the port just before dawn with no cargo aboard.

The Saudi action was in line with sweeping economic and military sanctions against Baghdad approved by the United Nations Security Council on August 6, four days after Iraqi troops invaded neighboring Kuwait. [passage omitted]

But in Baghdad Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz warned that "the interception of Iraqi tankers ... by the United States constitutes an act of aggression."

He said such a move fell within the framework of a blockade and had not been approved by the Security Council.

In Jerusalem Israeli military officials were quoted in the Labour Party newspaper Davar as saying that Jordan was undermining the sanctions by allowing supplies to enter Iraq via the Red Sea port of Aqaba.

Israeli television on Sunday [12 August] broadcast footage of what it said were trucks moving off vessels in Aqaba and heading for Iraq. [passage omitted]

King Fahd Receives Kuwaiti Interior Minister

LD1308171790 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Jeddah, 13 Aug (SPA)—King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, God protect him, received today at his office at al-Salam Palace, His Excellency Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, the interior minister in the sister state of Kuwait and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense, and aviation and inspector general; His Excellency Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education and acting minister of higher education; His Excellency Turki Bin-Khalid al-Sudayri, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers and head of the Civil Service Board; and Kuwaiti Consul-General Ibrahim 'Abdallah al-Mansur.

Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, interior minister of the State of Kuwait, arrived in Jeddah earlier today and was welcomed at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by His Excellency Turki Bin-Khalid al-Sudayri, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers and head of the Civil Service Board; a representative from the royal protocol, Kuwaiti Consul-General Ibrahim al-Mansur, and a number of officials.

Minister Leaves Jeddah

LD1308224290 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 13 Aug (SPA)—His Excellency the Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah left Jeddah this evening. [passage omitted]

Pakistan Ready To Contribute Forces

LD1308202790 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The custodian of the two holy mosques King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud has received a telephone call from the Pakistani president, His Excellency Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who expressed to the king his country's readiness to send Pakistani forces to support the Saudi armed forces in defending the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The custodian of the two holy mosques expressed to His Excellency his deep appreciation of the Islamic fraternal stand, which is expected of the government of Pakistan. Issues of mutual concern were also discussed during the call.

Minister Sums Up Council of Ministers Meeting

LD1308193590 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpt] King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, chaired the Council of Ministers session this afternoon at Al-Salam palace in Jeddah.

Following the meeting, his excellency the minister of information said in a statement to SPA: The custodian of the two holy mosques acquainted the council with the various submissions [turuhat] made by some Arab leaders at the closed session of the extraordinary Arab summit which was held in Cairo on Friday, 10 August 1990. The beloved king explained to the council the Kingdom's attitude vis-a-vis those submissions and pointed out that the resolutions of the Arab summit—which were announced at the end of the conference—meant the triumph of the Arab will which is conscious of and realizes the dimensions of the grave dangers confronting the Arab nation following the sinful Iraqi aggression against sister Kuwait.

The minister of information said: At this level, the council expressed its displeasure and astonishment at the attitudes of some Arab states which had opposed or expressed reservations vis-a-vis the resolutions of the summit which were supported by 12 Arab states taking part in the extraordinary summit. The council considered that those attitudes, irrespective of their causes and motives, do not serve the interests of the Arab nation; rather they create a great gap in its ranks and distance its common objectives toward solidarity which we have striven and continue to strive to achieve, despite all the conditions surrounding the Arab region.

The minister of information went on to say: At another level, the king informed the council of the nature of the bilateral talks which he held—may God support him—with his brothers, the leaders of Arab states, during meetings on the sidelines for consultations and the exchange of views on joint coordination for the coming stage, to consequently consolidate the ties between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its sister Arab countries and for all that serves the interests of these states and achieves their aspirations.

The minister went on to say: Then the council heard, at the noble request of the king, the essence of the reports concerning the main and most important political, economic, and security events and developments, and discussed what concerns the interests of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in general. In reviewing local affairs, the minister of information said: The council studied a number of matters pertaining to the interests of the citizens, and the custodian of the two holy mosques issued his noble directives to his excellency the minister of finance and national economy, his excellency the minister of trade, and his excellency the minister of municipal and rural affairs always to be eager to enlighten the citizens concerning the stable financial situation which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia enjoys, in addition to the continuation of the commercial and economic regulations which serve the interests of the citizens and preserves their standard of living and secures their comfort in all fields. [passage omitted]

Ulema Council Supports Actions of King Fahd

LD1308203190 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The Supreme Ulema [religious scholars] Council in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued the following statement today:

Thanks be to God, master of the universe, reward to the pious and aggression only against the unjust, prayers and peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his kinfolk, companions, and those who follow his guidance and observe his sunnah [ways] until doomsday.

And now to our topic:

The Supreme Ulema Council and others in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are aware of Iraq's massing of large forces on its border and aggression against a neighboring country. News agency reports, media broadcasts, and accounts by those fleeing Kuwait—which was the victim of the aggression, of atrocities, serious crimes, disdain for values, and violations of the sanctity of neighborliness—have reached the council. And those who experienced those events are the best to describe them, and happy is the one who learns from others' lessons.

This has led the people of authority in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to take measures to defend their country, its people, and its constituents from that to which their neighbor Kuwait was subjected and to demand the assistance of Arab and non-Arab states to fend off the expected danger and confront the expected aggression against the country. Development of events in Kuwait have proved that this enemy's promise cannot be trusted and his treachery cannot be guarded against.

Therefore, stating the legal ruling on this matter is inevitable, so that people in this country and in others become aware of the matter—and God clarifies reality to them through their ulema. Therefore, the Supreme Ulema Council has decided to hold a special session to issue this statement to clarify to the people the need to defend the nation and its constituents by all possible means, and that the duty of those in charge of its affairs is to embark on taking every means that repels the danger; halts the advance of evil; and secures for people the safety of their religion, money, honor, and blood; and preserves for them the security and stability they enjoy.

Therefore, the Supreme Ulema Council supports the actions taken by the ruler—may God grant him success—i.e. bringing forces equipped with instruments capable of frightening and terrorizing the one who wanted to commit an aggression against this country. This duty is dictated by necessity in the current circumstances and made inevitable by the painful reality. Its legal basis and evidence dictates that the man in charge of the affairs of Muslims should seek the assistance of the one who has the ability to attain the intended.

The Koran and the Prophet's sunnah have indicated the need to be ready and take precaution before it is too late. May God's prayers and peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his kinfolk, and companions.

The Supreme Ulema Council

Abdallah Khayyatt, 'Abd-a'-'Aziz Bin Abdallah Bin Baz, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin Salih, 'Abd-al-Rassaq 'Afifi, Ibrahim Bin Muhammad al-Shaykh Muhammad Bin Ibrahim Bin Jubayr, Sulayman 'Ubayd, Salih Bin Ali Bin Ghusun, 'Abd-al-Majid Hasan, Rashid Bin Khunaym, Abdallah Bin Sulayman al-Man'i, Salih Bin Muhammad al-Lihidan, Abdallah Bin 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Ghudayyan, Salim Bin Fuwzan al-Fuwazan, Muhammad Bin Salih al-'Uthaymin, Abdallah Bin 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Bassam, Hasan Bin J'afar al-'Utmi.

Britons, American Relate Colleague's Death

LD1308200190 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Following the Iraqi invasion of the fraternal state of Kuwait and in view of the deterioration of the situation there, two Britons—(Keith Malon) and (Stuart Briggs) and an American, (Mike Hanson) were able to flee and arrive in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after their fourth colleague was killed during their attempt to flee. In a statement read by one of them, they pointed out that as a result of the deteriorating situation in Kuwait each of them personally decided to join a convoy consisting of 20 vehicles which was guided by a Kuwaiti citizen; Kuwaiti families and a small number of American and British nationals were in the convoy. In the statement, they pointed out that they traveled via minor roads in the desert to a remote place along the border. At a spot about four km from the Saudi border, and without warning, an Iraqi soldier opened fire on them. This resulted in the killing of one of their friends while the rest were able to flee to the Saudi border. The three persons who managed to flee expressed their profound thanks to the government, officials and individuals, of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for the kind treatment and hospitality they received after their arrival at the Saudi border. They also expressed their profound sorrow at the death of one of their colleagues.

Kuwaitis Interviewed on Escape From Invasion

LD1208231790 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 2144 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Saudi Television today interviewed some Kuwaiti citizens and some residents in the State of Kuwait who have come to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia escaping from the injustice and horror of the Iraqi invasion of the sisterly State of Kuwait. Here is a recording of some of these interviews.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified escapee] I greatly regret this Saddamist operation which cannot be condoned by religion, ideology, or human reason. It was an animal operation carried out according to the law of the jungle. Most of the Kuwaiti people escaped from harassment

and out of fear for their honor [word indistinct] the degree of savagery. Bus loads of the popular army started to enter houses. They evicted the people and settled in the houses. There were rape cases. This is what made us come here.

[Second escapee] We came via Wafrah, but we were sent back on military buses. There were tanks, antiaircraft batteries, and soldiers. It was horrifying. We come via Wafrah but we were sent back. Then we came on the other Wafrah road through the farms. We were forced to travel on the sand road, where there are no signs. We traveled 50 km. It was all sand. There were [word indistinct] opened the way to citizens, and they helped and supervized our entry to the region even without passports or any proof. [end recording]

United Arab Emirates

President Receives Message From Oman's Qabus

NC1308140990 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Zayid bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, has received a verbal message from his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id, may God save him. The message deals with the current situation in the Gulf, in light of Iraq's invasion of the State of Kuwait, and falls within the framework of continuing consultations between the leaders of the two countries.

His Highness Fahr bin-Taymur Al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, conveyed the message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid who received him this morning. The meeting was attended by [words indistinct].

Ministry on Hoarding Food; Exports Controlled

NC1308162390 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1350 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Aug (WAKH)—The Ministry of Economy and Trade in the United Arab Emirates has asserted that foodstuffs are available in the state's markets and that the government has stocks that will suffice for more than eight months. It also said that there is no justification for hoarding any foodstuff or increasing prices.

In an announcement today, the ministry stressed that the import of foodstuffs continues and that ports and other outlets are open for this without any obstacles. It added that any increase in the price of foodstuffs is unacceptable, stating that the ministry will take the necessary legal measures against those who tamper with prices and that deterrent punishment will be imposed on them.

It noted that the competent authorities are undertaking campaigns to control prices and called on citizens and residents to cooperate with these departments and tell them of any increase in or tampering with prices.

The ministry said that it is sparing no effort in its commitment to provide goods and foodstuffs and appealed to citizens and residents not to hoard these goods. This would increase prices and the expiration date of the goods would pass. The ministry asked all merchants not to export these goods from the country, particularly rice, flour, and sugar. It said that the necessary measures have been taken to tighten control in the implementation of this decision.

Yemen

Demonstrators Stone U.S., Saudi Embassies

NC1308150690 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Sanaa, Aug 13 (AFP)—Pro-Iraqi demonstrators threw stones at the U.S. and Saudi embassies here Monday [13 Aug] in the fifth consecutive day of protests against the deployment of U.S. troops in the oil-rich kingdom, diplomats said.

The protestors also demonstrated outside the British embassy but unlike previous days they failed to attack the Egyptian diplomatic mission. [passage omitted]

Several hundred protestors have been taking part daily since Thursday [9 August] in the demonstrations. [passage omitted]

'Arafat in Sanaa, Notes 'Serious' Gulf Climate

JN1308192890 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, arrived in Sanaa this evening on a visit to our country. Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] made a statement to SABA' in which he noted that his visit comes in the wake of the extraordinary Arab summit in Cairo and the serious, accelerating developments in the Gulf and the entire Arab nation.

He said these developments are accompanied by a beating of the drums of war. The U.S. Administration has been preparing for this war, despite the initiative announced by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, as a solution to the crisis. The initiative, he added, links the Palestine question, the Lebanese problem, the Gulf crisis, and the Iraq-Iran dispute. He said that the U.S. Administration's rejection of this initiative means continuation of the U.S. scheme of escalation and mobilization for war.

Brother Abu-'Ammar said he will discuss this subject and its developments with brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, and the Yemeni leadership. A number of other subjects, he added, will also be discussed, especially the

blessed Palestinian intifadah and the frantic attempts by the Zionist forces—which are now directly involved in the military buildup against the Arab nation and Iraq—to crush it through daily brutal escalation against Palestinian children and women.

He was received by brother Dr. Hasan Makki, first deputy prime minister; a representative of the presidential protocol; and brother Yahya Rabah, Palestinian ambassador in Sanaa.

Al-Iryani Shows Support for Saddam 'Initiative'

JN1308150190 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani has declared our country's support for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's initiative. It should lead to an overall solution to all the volatile problems of the region within an international framework, al-Iryani added.

Speaking today at a news conference at the Foreign Ministry attended by Information Minister brother Dr. Muhammad Ahmad Jarhum and local, Arab, and world media correspondents, al-Iryani said the international community has not given a chance to an Arab-sponsored solution to the Gulf crisis. Our country, added the minister, has been at pains to keep the affair within the bounds of the Arab family. Efforts by the brother president and the Yemeni leadership have been geared toward that end. The Republic of Yemen's approach has been to clear up the intra-Arab atmosphere.

If the Yemeni stand has been called into question and interpreted as being biased toward one side of the dispute, our UN ambassador's explanations have set the record straight. We have no doubt that when the crisis blows over in the near future, our brothers in the Gulf will be convinced that we were acting in good faith.

On our stand on foreign military presence in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, the minister said: In the event of our country being subjected to any danger, we will defend our security, sovereignty, and independence. We will not stand by if our country's security is threatened, al-Iryani added. We can never countenance any foreign presence in the region, and if the major powers want to monitor navigation in the Red Sea, they have access to other means.

On the stand of Arabs on the international boycott of sisterly Iraq, the brother foreign minister said that whoever starves a Muslim Arab does not qualify as one himself. The Yemen, added al-Iryani, will not delay if asked to to help in any way.

On the popular marches condemning the foreign presence, Dr al-Iryani explained that the right of assembly and freedom of expression are provided for in the Yemeni constitution, and so no authority in the country can rightly interfere as long as there is no disturbance to the public order.

The brother foreign minister emphasized that the Cairo emergency summit resolutions are illegal in that they are incompatible with Article Six of the Arab League Charter, which stipulates that all League resolutions must be adopted unanimously. All the resolutions had been written out in advance. Brothers Chairman 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attempted to devise acceptable formulas, but, regrettably, whoever tried to question the soundness of the resolutions was wrongly seen as being biased.

On the foreign military presence, the minister said this deployment was not based on any resolution, but was the result of a request by certain countries in the region. Al-Iryani said he is looking forward with interest to consultations with the French minister, [not further identified] who is due in our country in the course of the week. These consultations will be a followup to talks Chairman Salih held with President Mitterrand and U.S. President George Bush during which [words indistinct] Iraq, by way of finding a way out. However, it became clear that there was a determination to deploy forces to the region.

GPC, YSP Condemn 'Scheme' Against Iraq

JN1308190890 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Statement by the General People's Congress and the Yemeni Socialist Party; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

O masses of our Arab nation: Our Arab nation is facing great challenges and ordeals threatening its entity and existence, and putting its destiny, peace, security, stability, and wealth to the test. The General People's Congress [GPC] and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] have studied these extremely serious developments, represented by the entry of foreign forces into Arab land and the presence of foreign multinational fleets led by the United States and its allies in territorial Arab waters in the Arab Gulf, the Arabian Sea, and the Red Sea.

The YSP and the GPC are of the view that this foreign military presence threatens the pan-Arab entity because it paves the way for the return of colonialism to the region and allows Israel to implement its hostile and expansionist designs to impose hegemony on the Arab nation. While condemning this flagrant intervention, the two political organizations consider the foreign military deployment and the presence of foreign fleets on Arab land and waters to be in defiance of the feelings of the Arab masses. It places the strategic interests of the Arab nation in the grip of the colonialist forces, which now return to their aggressive methods in yet uglier forms, reminding us of their past, for the elimination of which our nation has long struggled.

The GPC and the YSP find in the hostile measures taken by many countries that have ambitions over our nation's wealth—namely, the imposition of a blockade and severe sanctions against fraternal Iraq and the determination to implement these measures in a manner unprecedented in modern history—is conclusive evidence that premeditated hostile intentions exist against our nation in general and Iraq in particular. The Iraq-Kuwait problem has been taken as a pretext to implement this hostile scheme.

Israel has been launching non-stop aggression against the peaceable, defenseless Palestinian Arab people in acts such as fragmentation, arrests, torture, house demolitions, provocation of miscarriages, and attacks on the sick and the young. Meanwhile, these countries have remained utterly silent; they have never felt an uneasy conscience toward Israel's crimes, and never cared even to condemn these acts.

The YSP and the GPC regret the positions of some Arab countries that did not care even at a minimal level about the nation's interests. Indeed, these countries invited, facilitated, and opened Arab doors to this intervention, subjecting the nation's interests, sovereignty, and dignity to the danger of foreign aggression and the inherent challenges. The GPC and the YSP also deeply regret the disappointment of the Arab masses over the failure of the Arab summit in calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Arab land and waters.

Despite all this, the two political organizations stress the importance that Arab efforts continue. It is also important not to feel hopeless about common endeavors to unify the Arab march and ranks to counter the threats and expel the foreign forces from Arab waters and land. Therefore, the YSP and the GPC, while supporting the new Iraqi initiative to end all forms of occupation in our Arab region, call upon the government to expedite an urgent Arab summit to declare support for this initiative as the true and comprehensive solution to all problems of the region.

While condemning foreign military intervention, the GPC and the YSP warn against the outcome of any conniving or leniency toward this presence. Moreover, they renew the call for resolving the existing problem through peaceful dialogue, within the Arab framework, and within the framework of the Arab League without intervention by foreign forces. They also call for efforts to expel all foreign troops from the Arab region. The GPC and the YSP, moreover, think the first step toward a solution lies in the immediate and unconditional retreat, without delay, of all foreign forces present on Arab waters and land.

The YSP and GPC declare their support for the principled stance adopted by the Government of the Republic of Yemen toward the problem and the efforts to resolve it peacefully within the pan-Arab context. Moreover, they appeal for support for this logical stance, which takes into consideration the higher interests of the Arab nation.

The GPC and the YSP, at the same time, call for extreme alertness to the dangers the Arab nation is facing, dangers triggered by the current situation which seriously threaten the nation's interests, values, security, and stability. They also call on the Arab masses to shoulder their responsibility to defend the Arab nation, resist the foreign military presence, and expel all alien forces, which are making preparations to take a measure which is not less brutal than the unjust imperialist attacks to which our Arab nation was subjected in previous eras.

The GPC and the YSP believe our nation should, by virtue of the potency of Arab action, rise up to defend its independence and dignity from the arrogance and disdain of the colonialist and Zionist forces, which are trying to achieve their suspect aims by using casual pretexts and poking their nose in what can be considered an Arab affair that does not concern them.

The two political organizations assert that they will stand against any attempt to harm Arab interests and rights. They declare, above all, that they will shoulder their responsibilities in defending the Yemeni homeland. Moreover, they support the Council of Representatives' call to adopt defensive measures in order to protect the homeland, inasmuch as the aggression the enemies of the nation are planning does not target Iraq alone, but targets all parts of the Arab homeland so as to harm the entire pan-Arab entity.

O masses of our Yemeni people; sons of our Arab nation: Let our first objective be liberating the nation from the presence of foreign military forces on the Arab land; and let our motto be just peace, equitable relations, honest living, and manifest victory for our nation.

[Signed] The GPC and the YSP

Salih Sends 'Urgent' Letter to PRC Leadership

JN1308172890 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Presidential Council Chairman Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih late last night received PRC Amabassador in Sanaa Lin Zhen, and gave him an urgent letter to the Chinese leadership on regional developments and relations between the two friendly countries.

Groups Call for Arab Retaliation if U.S. Attacks

JN1008161890 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1338 10 Aug 90

[Call by Arab professional unions, popular organizations, and Ba'thists "to the children of the Arab nation, all pan-Arab patriots and honorable Arab strugglers, all Arab unions, organizations, Arab Ba'thists, wherever they are around the world, every decent Arab"—read by announcer]

[Text] The achievements of your people in proud Iraq—the people of the difficult tasks and continuous sacrifices—standing up to U.S. imperialism and its monstrous protege, Israel and Zionism, your heroic stand against Israeli expansionism at the expense of Arab land and dignity, pride and future, and the technological and industrial advancement of Iraq in military industrialization and otherwise, have irked the United States and Israel. Against this background it will be possible to understand the buildup which the imperialists and Zionists are orchestrating to extinguish the light of the sun beaming from Baghdad. This is especially true since the free revolutionaries of Iraq have toppled the corrupt gang of the al-Sabah family, which for too long had a stranglehold on our people in Kuwait, enslaving and humiliating them, colluding with imperialists, here and there demeaning certain Arabs and bribing the consciences of others.

Free honorable Arabs: The United States and Israel have long worked to turn the Arab land into a ranch for them and their allies to bleed it of its wealth, starve its people, and spread corruption and havoc so as to undermine it and drain its resources. They were panicked to see Iraq emerge victorious from an eight-year war, when they had wanted it to turn Iraq back to the ranks of the lowly and the dependent. They were even more panic-stricken to see the war produce an even stronger Iraq, thanks to its heoric people and valiant soldiers, and a willpower that, God willing, shall not bend. They then began to take the initiative and create pretexts to aggress against Iraq, using the uprising of the people of Kuwait against agents as a pretext for landing their forces and fleets on the proud Arab territory in order to dominate it and commit their aggression against Iraq from there.

Honorable strugglers, you who have made your lives subservient to the existence and future of the nation and the dignity of its children: All of you are urged to stand up to this brazen imperialist-Zionist onslaught, expose its objectives, and strike at all U.S. interests in the Arab region and further afield if your Arab land of Iraq comes under attack. From steadfast and pan-Arab Baghdad we appeal to you to burn all U.S. interests wherever they may be upon the initiation of any aggression against Iraq and its dignified people, so as to destroy the bases of aggression and thwart and defeat it. Every free and honorable Arab is required to respond to the call of the Arab conscience and the Arab land and to choose the way he deems fit to strike at U.S. interests in the Arab land if the United States becomes bullheaded and arrogant enough to begin a military aggression. We pledge to you, as knights, that we will make them drink virulent poison and will deal unprecedented blows to them so that the heads of the Arabs will remain crowned with laurels of victory and glory. Let us burn the ground under their feet and let us make Arab land a graveyard for whoever is tempted by his arrogance to defile it and offend the dignity of its people.

[Signed] The National Progressive and Patriotic Front, the General Union of Peasant Cooperatives, the National Assocation of Iraqi Students and Youths, the General Iraqi Women's Association, the General Federation of the Trade Unions, the Iraqi Lawyers Union, the General Union of Cooperation, the Writers and Association, the Accountants and Auditors Union, the Physicians Union, the Pharmacists Union, the Dentists Union, the Geologists Union, the Chemists Union, the Veterinarians Union, the Engineers Union, the Agricultural Engineers Union, the Teachers Union, the Journalists Union, the Artists Union, the Human Rights Society, the Iraqi Translators Society, the Iraqi Geographic Society, the Iraqi Society for Political Science, the Iraqi Historians and Archeologists Society, the Iraqi Family Planning Society, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, the Social Science Society, the Educational and Psychological Science Society, the Food Science and Technology Society, the Iraqi Physicis and Mathematics Society, and the Iraqi Biological Society.

Paper Says U.S. 'Blockade' Will Be Penetrated

JN1408084090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA)—The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says: We know how to reply to the Bush administration, foil its measures, penetrate its blockade, make its troops taste death if they attack us, and move the battlefield to where it does not want or expect it to be.

In a comment today under the headline "An Embargo or a Blockade," the paper adds: The Bush administration spared no effort to bestow an international nature to all the hostile measures it adopted against Iraq and urged its allies to contribute to these measures in order to justify them.

The paper warns that what the Bush administration is doing is a form of a flagrant piracy. It is exploiting [UN Security Council] Resolution No. 661 and using it as a cover to implement the hostile U.S. plans against Iraq. The paper stresses that these plans are not the product of recent events, but were prepared before these events when the Bush administration realized that Iraq was not ready to submit, capitulate, or relinquish Arab rights as Husni Mubarak, Fahd, and their like.

The paper adds: When the Bush administration deviates from the letter and spirit of Resolution 661, then it not only scorns an international institution such as the UN

Security Council, but also all those who shared it the decisionmaking and bowed their heads in approval.

Islamic Congress Urges Jihad Against Aggressors

JN1108163390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1738 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA)—The General Secretariat of the Popular Islamic Congress [PIC] has exhorted all organizations, societies, unions, Islamic centers, and men of learning around the world to declare jihad against the infidel and the aggressive buildup against Arabs and Muslims.

In a statement issued today, the congress urged that strikes be directed against the interests of the United States and other countries colluding with it in military, economic, and political plots against the nation of the Koran. Following is the text:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: O ye who believe! take not my enemies and yours as friends. [part of Koranic verse]

Following is a statement for the people:

The Islamic nation is now at a crossroads and is being severely tested. The land of sacred shrines and the cradle of Islam, which God intended solely as a house of worship, is now being turned into a theater and staging point for the forces of blasphemy and tyranny represented by American and British forces and other nationals to scheme against Islam and the repositor of the hopes of Muslims for unity, dignity, and an indigenous force.

This comes at a time when there is a ray of hope for the revival of the march of jihad from the land of jihad, Iraq, against criminal Zionists tampering with Muslim sanctities; above all, al-Aqsa Mosque. It also coincides with the resolve of the Iraqi leadership to free the Arab and Islamic will from fear and hesitation so it may be possible to liberate Jerusalem on behalf of our tormented kinfolk in Palestine and the children of the stones who are looking expectantly to the light emanating from the land of Iraq.

Far from heeding the call of duty and aligning themselves with Iraq against the enemies of God, the Jews, those who are entrusted with the Islamic holy shrines in the Arabian Peninsula have taken the side of the infidel and even sought his help and invited his iniquitous forces in to defile the land of sanctities, to be the stepping stone for aggression against Islam and Muslims, and to demolish the hope held out by Iraq's patient force taking a defiant stand against the will of infidelity and aberration.

Being contrary to religious exhortation to protect the sanctity of the cradle of Islam from defilement by infidels and in view of the injunction to not seek the help of infidels against the believers, this disgraceful action and aberrant behavior requires a united Islamic stand to counter this serious phenomenon which constitutes an unprecedented breach of Islamic consensus.

The hour has come of speaking out words of justice, pooling efforts, and closing ranks against the hypocrites who have cheaply sold their religion and consciences.

Hence, the PIC General Secretariat appeals to all Islamic organizations, societies, unions, centers, and intellectuals throughout the world to:

1. Declare sacred jihad on the buildup of infidelity and aggression against Arabs and Muslims, and mobilize Islamic media and forums for this effort;
2. Denounce the disgraceful capitulation and submission of those rulers who have taken the side of infidelity and solicited its aid against Muslims and their faith;
3. Hit interests of the United States and its partners in the military, economic, and political conspiracy against the nation of the Koran;
4. Resolutely side with struggling Iraq to repel aggression and thwart the base and dubious goals of the infidel and his proteges;
5. Instill a spirit of jihad in the Arab and Muslim masses so that the united Arab-Muslim will turns into a blazing fire to burn the feet of aggressors and shake the ground from under them.

Muslims: It is a holy war and the greatest jihad which everyone is dutybound to join according to his own capabilities and situation by enlisting in a combat commando platoon to abort the aggressors' aim of clamping an economic blockade against Iraq and resist whoever is tempted to join the camp of the infidels. And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [part of Koranic verse]

Awqaf Minister Says Jihad Duty for All Muslims

JN1208150790 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] 'Abdallah Fadil, Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, met today with Iraqi men of religion and Muslim scholars to discuss ways to confront the treacherous imperialist-Zionist onslaught against Iraq and the Muslims. In a speech at the beginning of the meeting, he said that God had honored the Arab peninsula as the land of revelations, messengers, and prophets. He made this land sacred by the existence of of the holy mosque. But this land is now held hostage by the forces of evil, atheism; and it is now the scene of their armies and their amusement and insolence.

The minister added: The rulers of Saudi Arabia have betrayed the trust of safegurding the Muslim sanctities by bringing in forces of tyranny and atheism, represented by the crusader and Jewish U.S. and British armies. He stressed that jihad is now a duty on every Muslim, male or female, to safeguard the sanctities, liberate the land and honor, and protect the wealth of the nation from organized looting by imperialist and Zionist circles.

A committee comprising Muslim scholars was set up to pass a religious ruling on the agent Saudi rulers' bringing in of atheist foreign forces to the holy Arab land.

'Aziz Denies Saudi Danger in Letter to UN

JN1308174290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar regarding the false claims by the United States and the Arab countries colluding with it—particularly Saudi Arabia—that Iraq is going to launch a military operation against Saudi Arabia.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister asked the UN secretary general to distribute the letter as an official UN Security Council document. In the letter, Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that these claims are completely groundless and are an overt lie, which is known to all. The following is the text of the letter: Your Excellency, I have the honor to draw your attention and through you the attention of the international community that the United States and its allies, as well as Arab countries which are colluding with it, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, continue to repeat false claims that Iraq will carry out a military action against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

These claims are completely groundless and baseless and constitute an overt lie that is known to all. To ascertain this, you should ask those who make these claims to produce a single piece of evidence—whether this evidence is something we have said or some behavior on our part—that substantiates these claims.

It is no longer a hidden fact that the main purpose behind these false allegations is to provide a cover for the military presence of the United States and its allies on Arab territory and to enable the United States, together with its allies and the Arab states colluding with it, to find the pretexts for an armed military aggression against Iraq.

Iraq has not carried out any act or taken any measure to threaten Saudi Arabia—either directly or indirectly.

On 17 March 1989, Iraq and Saudi Arabia signed a nonaggression pact that stipulated abstaining from the use of force. Iraq has been and still is committed to this agreement, provided that Saudi Arabia continues to observe it. Baghdad has—directly and through senior Arab officials—informed the rulers of Saudi Arabia that it has no intention of carrying out any act against Saudi Arabia unless it initiates an act against Iraq. It has also on various occasions reaffirmed to Saudi Arabia officially and directly its abidance by the said agreement, the latest being during the Arab summit conference in Cairo. In the presence of all Arab leaders, Iraq also expressed its willingness to provide the necessary guarantees, on a bilateral level and through the Arab League, to reassure Saudi Arabia.

I officially stress to you that Iraq has no intention of launching a military action against Saudi Arabia. The persistence of repeating such false allegations by the quarters we mentioned is a biased and suspect method that clearly exposes the premeditated, aggressive intentions to stage an aggression against Iraq. If this happens, the region, as well as the foreign troops present in Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Gulf, will enter into a dark tunnel. Aggression can only face failure and defeat.

Please accept my best regards.

Spokesman Defends Saddam From Mubarak Comments

JN1008143090 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1253 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Brother citizens, an official spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Commenting on the statement made by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak the day before yesterday [8 August] in which Mubarak implied that President Saddam Husayn promised him one thing and did another, and in order to reveal the truth to public opinion the way it is—precise, bright, and without any motive, we say that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak telephoned President Saddam Husayn more than once at the beginning of the crisis between Iraq and the Croesus of Kuwait. In these telephone conversations President Mubarak presented to President Saddam Husayn ideas and suggestions, including holding a summit meeting in Egypt or the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to be attended by President Saddam Husayn, President Mubarak, King Fahd, and the Croesus of Kuwait.

However, President Saddam Husayn rejected the idea and suggested instead that the Croesus of Kuwait or his prime minister come to Iraq to discuss the issue with the Iraqis, without anyone else attending the meeting.

After President Muhammad Husni Mubarak used the implications and weight of the eternal and moral relationship between himself and President Saddam Husayn, so that President Saddam would agree to a meeting in Saudi Arabia between the Croesus prime minister and 'Izzat Ibrahim, the deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council, President Saddam Husayn responded to the idea within this atmosphere and for these reasons.

Early on in the crisis, it happened that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak asked President Saddam Husayn if the Iraqi Armed Forces, including the Presidential Guard, were being massed toward Kuwait. President Saddam Husayn told him that, regardless of the size and type of the force and its positions, the Iraqi

forces, including the Presidential Guard—except for the forces assigned to defend Al-Faw and Umm Qasr, which are stationed in their usual positions—the force which the media and the assistants of Croesus were talking about were at their usual positions where they usually conduct their exercises. In fact, some of these positions were barracks during the war with Iran. Moreover, some of these forces were as far away as 50 km from the patrol line.

President Saddam Husayn was sincere and accurate in his description of the situation and in expresaing the real matter. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak then visited Iraq a few days after the converstaions about the concentrations and other related matters.

President Saddam Husayn spoke to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak about the pan-Arab situation, pan-Arab security, the wasted Arab wealth, the hungry people in Egypt and in the Arab homeland, how things should be straightened out, and other things which show clear pain and clear disdain regarding the behavior of Kuwait's Croesus and his destructive, conspiratorial role. President Saddam Husayn touched on these things twice: first, during a bilateral meeting with President Husni Mubarak not attended by anyone else, in the upper floor of the Saqr al-Qadisiyah Palace; and for the second time, President Saddam Husayn repeated the talk to President Mubarak in the presence of the members of the two delegations.

President Mubarak said to President Saddam Husayn: Brother Abu-'Udayy [Saddam], Kuwait's Croesus and his aides are frightened by your [troop] concentrations.

It was obvious from this that he wanted to know of any intention to carry out a military act. President Saddam Husayn told him verbatim: Brother Abu-'Ala' [Mubarak], regardless of the size of the concentrations and the type and name of units, I promise you, as a brother, I will not use military force until the meeting agreed on is held in Jeddah between 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and Sa'd al-'Abdallah, prime minister of Kuwait's Croesus.

Notice, notice the statement: We promise you that we will not use force until the meeting convenes. He did not make any promise not to use force.

President Saddam Husayn continued to address President Muhammad Husni Mubarak: Brother Husni, let them worry, and do not reassure them. It is clear that President Saddam Husayn meant not to reassure them, hoping that their representative would present something that would achieve a genuine solution on one hand, and to reaffirm to President Mubarak that the commitment not to use force would not go beyond the time of holding the Jeddah meeting on the other.

This is the real fact. Everybody knows that President Saddam Husayn neither utters words at random nor is he inaccurate in words and promises. This shows where accuracy and inaccuracy lie.

We wanted to explain the fact in the service of truth and in respect of public opinion.

Egyptians Urged To Hit U.S., Israeli Interests

JN1208183190 Baghdad Voice of Egypt of Arabism in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] O brothers; O sons of Egypt of Arabism; O sons of the Nile Valley; O heroic Egyptians: We would like to address to you, O brothers, this appeal. O you chivalrous people; O descendants of 'Urabi and Sa'd; O sons of Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir; O glorious men of the July revolution: Egypt is calling you. The Nile is calling you. History is calling you. You are the trustees who will maintain the purity of the land and man's dignity. This is the land of chivalry, the day for which Egypt has saved you. O youths of the Nile Valley, take a look at what the agents are doing to Egypt, to Egypt's history, and to the Egyptian people's dignity. Take a look at where the agents are attempting to place Egypt and the Egyptian people. They want to remove Egypt far from its Arab and Islamic nation. They want it to serve as a tool for aggression and conspiracies against the fraternal Arabs and Muslims. Look at what Husni Mubarak, the chorus of brokers, and those who trade in politics are doing. The Egyptian lands are turning into a cover for foreigners who are on Arab lands and in Arab holy places. The Egyptian skies and space are open for Zionist and U.S. aircraft to attack our brothers in Arabism and Islam. They want the Egyptian waters and canal to be a passageway for the enemies' ships and fleets to invade Arab lands and conquer our brothers.

It is paid agentry and treason. It is a conspiracy and a betrayal of the Egyptian people, of Egypt's conscience, and of Egypt's role. Can this go unpunished while we watch Arab destiny being determined at the hands of agents? Can Egypt and Egypt's history be sold for a handful of dollars paid by the Arab oil kings and amirs? O sons of Egypt, by God, we know that you will not accept injustice and that you will not allow agents to persist in treason. We are also aware that you are bound to act in harmony with your history, with your nation, and with [words indistinct] past.

O youths of the Nile, rise up. O sons of Port Said, Ismailia, and [word indistinct]. O sons of Cairo, al-Sayyidah [Zaynab] and al-Husayn, and all of our honorable and pure symbols. Rise up to vindicate the Arabs and Muslims and to defend dignity and honor, as the covetous foreign powers are desecrating our chaste lands surrounding holy Mecca and al-Madinah. The bayonets of the U.S. and Zionist foreigners are directed against the House of God and the tomb of the Arab Prophet Muhammad Bin-'Abdallah, may God's peace and blessings be upon it. O you, Egyptian youths, advance and hit imperialist and Zionist interests everywhere on Egyptian

soil. Bar foreign powers from passing through the Suez Canal, which was dug with the blood, sweat, and tears, of our forefathers. Prevent foreign enemies from entering your locations so they cannot be used as a springboard for aggression against your brothers. Do not give any services to their aircraft and fleets. We are sure that you have a deep allegiance to Egypt's land, history, and civilization. Besides, we are confident in the depth of your sense of belonging to your Arabism and holy places. History is full of heroic feats performed by our forefathers. This is the day on which grandsons would have the chance to add greater feats of heroism to the forefathers' heritage. Victory is for the Arabs, pride and dignity are also for the Arabs.

'Plotters' Fail To Find Reconciliatory Formula

JN1108065190 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0548 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Unattributed, unscheduled announcement]

[Text] The meeting called for by the plotters was concluded in Cairo last night. Although the one who conducted the meeting and prepared for it in an atmosphere of conspiracy—Husni Mubarak—and although the U.S. resolution advanced by the plotters—the amirs of petroleum and their servant, Husni Mubarak—was approved unanimously by the partners to the conspiracy, in an unparalled precedent, the plotters could not find any reconciliatory formula and insisted on what the United States demanded from them.

They believed, along with their master the United States, that the Arab masses could be deluded into believing that this assembly of evildoers represented the will of the Arabs. Despite the atmosphere, they failed to peddle the resolution without being exposed. Thus, those who rejected this course, one way or another, are nine states. They are Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, the PLO, Libya, Jordan, Mauritania, and Tunis—which did not attend the meeting, meaning that it rejected the game even before the meeting. If we set Somalia and Djibouti aside for known reasons and circumstances, the defeat of the amirs of petroleum becomes clear because they did not win the majority of the Arabs over to their suspect resolution. This is despite the means of oppression and enticement they and the United States employed.

The coming days, through the determination of Arabs and all honorable strugglers, will place them in the impasse they deserve. They will be cursed and defeated after God's damnation befalls them in all their affairs.

Mubarak Termed 'Dirty Agent' of U.S., Zionism

JN1208100290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0430 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA)—The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH describes the continuous attempts by the dirty agent Mubarak to remove Egypt from its pioneering pan-Arab role and to turn it into a base for U.S. imperialism and direct Zionist espionage and plotting against the Arab nation as a major crime against Arabism and Islam.

The newspaper wonders: Let servant Mubarak tell us, what has Arab Egypt gained from the policy of agentry to imperialism and Zionism?

In today's editorial, the paper says: Following the failure of the plot against the return of the branch and part, Kuwait, to the root and whole, Iraq, and the hireling rulers' deployment of American forces in the holy places in Saudi Arabia, the agent servant Mubarak held a meeting of Arab leaders under the U.S. umbrella at a time when U.S. fleets are passing through the Suez Canal and U.S. planes are polluting the beloved Egyptian sky in a military buildup in the land of Mecca and Medina to threaten Iraq.

AL-QADISIYAH adds: Mubarak and his U.S. and Zionist overlords also drafted a resolution that was distributed before the Arab summit conference to give full legality to the entry of the invading U.S. forces into Saudi Arabia for aggression against Iraq. This agent and ally of al-Sadat was thus trying to make Arab rifles fight alongside U.S. and Zionist rifles against the noble sons of Iraq. But this dirty agent Mubarak was disappointed. He was not able to pass his resolution against all the Arabs and he could not gain the required legality under Arab League regulations. This resolution of Zionist origin was opposed by the majority of Arabs. It was signed by some under conditions of agentry, collusion, and hatred and by others under conditions of fear and private circumstances. Thus, the resolution came out weak, exposed, and smacking of agentry, after it was rejected by the majority of the Arab states and all the struggling Arab masses, which staged demonstrations everywhere in the Arab World, expressed their desire to volunteer, sent cables of protest and cries of denunciation against the collusion with the Americans and Zionists to protect the oil amirs, the slaves of the dollar, and the vendors of sin who sold their consciences on the tables of slavery and agentry.

AL-QADISIYAH affirms: The continuous attempts by the agent and and servant Mubarak to remove Egypt from its pioneering pan-Arab role and turn it into a base for U.S. imperialism and direct Zionist espionage and plotting against the Arab nation is a major crime against Arabism and Islam which cannot possibly be accepted by the masses of Arab Egypt, which fought agentry and imperialism in their national and pan-Arab revolution on 23 July 1952, rejected Zionist occupation of Palestine, and fought wars in 1956, 1967, and 1973 for this purpose and offered martyrs and sacrifices in defense of their Arabism and independence and for the victory of Arab Palestine.

The paper wonders: How can Mubarak turn Egypt into a base for the Americans and Zionists to attack the Arab nation and Arab Iraq and strike at the core of the

Palestine question, when Arab children are fighting the Zionist occupation forces with stones?

AL-QADISIYAH affirms: We are very confident that the sons of Arab Egypt will not accept Mubarak's treason and will not wait until the fruition of this plot, which seeks to make Egypt captive to imperialism and Zionism. Let Mubarak and his clique tell us what the oil amirs have offered Egypt other than corruption, exploitation, and debauchery while they are piling up funds, which are the right of the Arab people, in foreign banks to use them for their pleasures. Let Mubarak tell us what the United States has offered to the needy Egyptian Arab people other than exploitive investments, which are sapping the blood and resources of the people, as well as AIDS, heroin, drugs, and corruption. Let Mubarak, who was blessed by the satanic rabbis, tell us why he responded to Zionist wishes by killing Sulayman Khatir, the hero of Arab Egypt, and claim that he committed suicide. Let him tell us why he is trying the strugglers who confronted the agents of the Mosad and the U.S. Central Intelligence in Egypt. Let Mubarak tell all noble people on earth: Can American laughing cows [Arabs jokingly refer to Mubarak as "La Vache Qui Rit"] lead a generation of noble strugglers? We say to all those who wonder, Zionism and Imperialism created a traitor, al-Sadat, who sowed seeds for them that would reap poisonous fruit. The sons of Arab Egypt will know that Mubarak is throwing them in the lap of imperialism. They must put an end to this historic, treasonerous farce.

Detained Britons in Baghdad 'Comfortable'

LD1408100190 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0948 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Britons rounded up in Kuwait and taken to Baghdad are "comfortable but unable to move", the British ambassador in Iraq said today, and the city's British community was rallying to help them.

The ambassador, Mr Harold Walker, said most of the 120 Britons taken from Kuwait were being kept at the Monsor Amelia Hotel near the British Embassy.

He stressed on BBC Radio 4's Today programme that morale was high, despite food shortages, and that the 500 Britons resident in the capital were free to move.

Mr. Walker said he knew of no cases of personal hostility by Iraqi troops towards Britons. He did not believe Baghdad was on a war footing.

"We still get individual politeness and good sense from the Iraqis, although we are meeting a lot of bureaucratic obstructionism," he said.

On the conditions of the captured Britons he said: "they are comfortable, but they are whatever word you like to use - detainees, interned, imprisoned - I don't know what it is, but they can't move about.

"It is a very, very strange, perhaps unique, state of affairs." The British community, free to "conduct their normal lives", had acted immediately to help those imprisoned, he said.

"When they heard the British subjects had come up from Kuwait they very quickly had a whip-round and collected a lot of money," said Mr Walker.

This was being added to money from the British consul to provide underwear, nappies and other "little bits of help".

Mr. Walker said basic foodstuffs were in short supply and the Iraqi authorities had made black marketeering a capital offence.

Asked about the effect on the community of the murder of Douglas Croskery, Mr. Walker said: "Of course people are worried, but I have been surprised to see how high morale is in the community and also amongst most of the people in the Amelia Hotel."

Mr. Walker said the rape of a Briton was a "thoroughly unpleasant incident", but claimed he was unaware of reports of other rapes of foreigners by Iraqi troops.

"One thing that should be said is that the public, very high-level statements are that foreigners should be respected."

Mr. Walker said there was confusion over Iraqi statements about the freedom of foreigners to leave Iraq.

"The fact is no westerners are allowed out of the country at the moment although they can move freely from Iraq to Kuwait."

The embassy's advice to Britons whose presence was not essential was to move when they could do so.

'Aziz Reacts to 'Hasty Rejection' of Initiative

JN1308111690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that the hasty rejection of President Saddam Husayn's initiative by the major parties to the conspiratorial scheme against Iraq discloses the reality of the positions of the United States, its allies, and the Arab regimes revolving in their orbit. Commenting on the position adopted by the United States, Britain, and the Zionist entity regarding the initiative of President Saddam Husayn, Tariq 'Aziz told INA that a few hours after announcing the historical initiative of President Saddam Husayn on the situation in the region—the initiative that hinges on adopting the same principles in tackling regional issues on the basis of justice and impartiality—the White House, Britain, and the Zionist entity announced their rejection of this initiative.

'Aziz noted that this stand by the major parties to the conspiracy against Iraq and the Arab nation sheds bright

light on all sides of the conspiracy and exposes the reality of the stands of the United States and its allies—who adopt dual criteria and selective methods in tackling the issues of the region and the world.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added: While they are remaining silent on the Zionist entity's occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territory—despite the resolutions issued by the UN Security Council, General Assembly, and all international organizations and at a time when they consider the issue negotiable for years and years—they hurry, and within few hours they issue a series of unjust resolutions against Iraq. This is despite the fact that Iraq did nothing except support a liberation uprising and respond to the appeal of history for unity with a part that was unjustly and aggressively taken from it.

'Aziz affirmed that the position announced by the White House, the rulers of London, and the Zionist entity exposes, at the same time, the reality of the stands of the Arab regimes which allied themselves with them in the conspiracy against Iraq. This also affirms the direct responsibility of these Arab regimes for the continuation of the Zionist occupation of Palestine and the Arab territory. He added that these regimes also do what their masters in the White House and London do when they resort to the lowest methods to encroach on Iraq while ignoring the Zionist occupation of our Arab territory. In fact, one of these regimes—that is, the regime of Egypt—recognizes the Zionist entity.

The foreign minister stressed that the quick response by the United States, Britain, and the Zionist entity toward President Saddam Husayn's just historic initiative—which stems from principles of justice, impartiality, and equality in standards—enhances the Arab masses' awareness of the real conspiracy and prompts them to continue their valiant struggle and resistance of the imperialist Zionist scheme being implemented in the region.

The foreign minister appealed to the other countries, nations, and free world forces, which have always rejected the double standards and selective policies the United States has sought to impose on the international organization and international community, to be aware of the real meaning of the situation in the region and the real motives behind the resolutions the United States pushed against Iraq at the Security Council over the past few days. He called on these countries, nations, and free world forces to reconsider the previous stands they adopted within the context of the tendentious U.S. campaign, and to take a fair stance as dictated by the principles of justice, impartiality, and responsibility toward world peace and security.

Israel continues to occupy southern Lebanon, to establish settlements there, and to steal its water under the noses of the United States and the United Nations. Israel practices daily the ugliest crimes of murder, oppression, deportation, and tyranny against the Palestinian Arab people while the United States does not lift a finger to implement the UN Charter and resolutions regarding the Palestine question; it does not urge the international community to impose an economic boycott on Israel, which violates the UN resolutions and human rights every day and hour.

The leader Saddam Husayn's initiative has placed the United States and its allies in a real impasse and has revealed the lack of credibility of its claims and feigned crying over international law. Had it been serious in its claims, it would not have refused to demand that its ally, Israel, adhere to the UN resolutions and withdraw immediately from the occupied Arab territories in accordance with the principles the Security Council would set to apply the initiative. The first article of the initiative stipulates the preparation of withdrawal arrangements in accordance with the same principles for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories in Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon; Syria's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon; and withdrawal of troops between Iraq and Iran.

Since the situation of Kuwait is of a special nature, and since Iraq has a legitimate historical, geographical, national, and pan-Arab claim, one must take into consideration Iraq's historical rights to its land and the Kuwaiti people's option. It is natural and perfectly logical that we begin by implementing the program prior to the occupation, or what has been called occupation, starting with the Security Council and UN resolutions issued earlier regarding all these issues. All measures taken by the UN Security Council against Iraq should also be implemented against those who do not abide by this arrangement or respond to it.

The second article of the initiative stipulates the withdrawal from Saudi Arabia of U.S. and other foreign forces, which will be replaced by Arab forces whose size, nationality, duties, and areas of deployment are defined by the Security Council aided by the UN secretary general, provided that Egyptian forces do not participate—Egypt being the country which took it upon itself to play the role of the United States' deputy in its conspiracy against the Arab nation. The third article of the initiative stipulates that all boycott and siege resolutions against Iraq be frozen immediately, that things return to normal, and that those resolutions should not be discussed and implemented except against those to whom they apply when they refuse to withdraw.

Since the United States and its allies did not respond to President Saddam Husayn's initiative, which solves all issues of occupation, or those portrayed as occupation in the region, based on equal grounds and principles, the people of Great Iraq stand grandly and firmly determined to confront and resist under the banner of the leader of victory and peace Saddam Husayn. The whole Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf stands behind him with a deep conviction and real awareness of the nature and dimensions of the battle until final victory is realized. Yes. Iraq will triumph, defeat the conspiracy,

and force the conspirators and aggressors to leave the region defeated with their tails between their legs, followed by shame and the curse of history.

Editorial Says Initiative Puts U.S. in 'Impasse'

JN1308090290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0550 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA)—The newspaper AL-THAWRAH has said that President Saddam Husayn's initiative has placed the United States and its allies in a real impasse.

In an editorial today under the headline "The Initiative Exposes the Falsehood of America," the newspaper says the initiative has exposed America's lack of credibility and its false concern about international law. The paper says if the United States is serious in its allegations, it would not have rejected the initiative and would have asked its ally, Israel, to abide by the UN resolutions and withdraw immediately from the occupied Arab territories. The following is the text of the editorial:

From a capable position based on deep faith in God, the people, and the nation, and as an expression of a high sense of national, pan-Arab, and human responsibility, the historic leader, Saddam Husayn, proposed a fair and serious initiative yesterday based on clear and cohesive bases and fully conforming with the principles of the international law and the UN Charter. Before anything else this initiative embodies Iraq's sincere desire to secure an atmosphere of real stability and peace in the region, to terminate all causes of tension, and to spare the woes of war from many of those who would be in the field of a war.

Because the United States, Britain, and Israel have rejected the initiative, leader President Saddam Husayn actually foretold the truth when he affirmed in his initiative that it will expose the falsehood of America and its freak ally, Israel. The initiative has also exposed to the entire world public opinion that the alleged U.S. respect for the UN Charter and its concern about peoples' rights are fake and groundless. Undoubtedly, the initiative will expose the crimes and treason committed by America's agents and minor allies in the region against the Arab nation and its national existence and basic interests.

Had the United States been serious in its alleged respect for the UN Charter, it would have approved the initiative and worked to secure an immediate, unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories in Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon. Throughout the past 23 years the United Nations and the UN Security Council adopted various resolutions regarding Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The first of these resolutions was issued in November 1967 but Israel continued to disregard and reject them with blatant U.S. support. It suffices to say that the United States used the veto seven times this year to abort UN resolutions concerning the Palestine question. Moreover, the United States has never asked the international organization nor the international community to adopt sanctions that oblige Israel to withdraw and did not demand an economic embargo against Israel. Thus, the world public opinion now has a clear image about the double standards of international dealings when the matter concerns the Zionist entity.

The United States is trying to depict its plots against Iraq and the Arab nation as well as the decisions of boycott against Iraq as a protest against Iraq's assistance for the population of Kuwait who rescued themselves from the rule of the al-Sabah family. The United States also lost its mind when the return of Kuwait to its kinfolk was declared. However, the United States says nothing against Israel which has been occupying Palestine and the Syrian heights for 23 years and building settlements in them. Moreover, Israel made an official decision to annex the heights. So, where is the United States' respect for the UN Charter and why does it not remember the Arab people's rights?

Saudi Officials Said To Harass Pro-Iraqi Arabs

JN1208101590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, 12 Aug (INA)—The henchmen of the Saudi regime began to harass the citizens of the Arab countries which stood by Iraq and their nation and pan-Arab allegiance, and which refused to participate with the agents of the Arab rulers in their collusion with the foreigner to strike at Iraq.

A number of Palestinian and Jordanian citizens who arrived in Jordan today from Saudi Arabia told the INA correspondent in Amman that they were harassed by Saudi passport officials in the border area between the two countries. They asserted that they began fighting with the henchmen of the Saudi regime when they started reviling the Arabs and the Arab nation.

A truck driver who travels between Saudi Arabia and Jordan quoted a Saudi passport official as saying verbatim "that Bush and Israel are better than the Palestinians, the Jordanians, and the entire Arab nation."

Saudi Arabia Assists Entry of 'Zionist' Forces

JN1308222190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2155 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, 13 Aug (INA)—Arrivals from Saudi Arabia to Amman today have asserted that the Saudi regime has closed off the border area at al-Mudawwarah, on the Red Sea, to facilitate the crossing of the Zionist enemy's forces to the Saudi territories so as to participate, along with the U.S. forces and the Arab forces which belong to agent regimes, in the aggression on Iraq—the steadfast bastion of Arabism.

Iraq announced the day before yesterday the arrival of Zionist forces in Saudi Arabia, in addition to aircraft

belonging to the Zionist enemy that were painted in U.S. colors, as a prelude to an aggression on Iraq.

Ambassador Summoned Over Airspace Violation

JN1308164590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA)—Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nizar Hamdun today summoned the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad and informed him that at 2052 on 11 August an aircraft violated Iraqi airspace and flew five miles into its territory over the Baibo region from the Turkish side. He handed the ambassador a memo of protest in this regard.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary stressed Iraq's adherence to good relations and cooperation between the two countries. He asked the ambassador to inform the relevant Turkish authorities of this violation and requested that they endeavor not to repeat this incident, particularly in light of the current circumstances.

Syrian Muslim Brotherhood Supports Saddam

JN1208183890 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Aug 90

["Text" of cable to President Saddam Husayn from Muslim Brotherhood in Syria, date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Men said to them: "A great army is gathering against you" and frightened them, but it only increased their faith. They said: "For us God suffices and He is the best disposer of affairs." And they returned with Grace and Bounty from God—no harm ever touched them—for they followed the great pleasure of God. And God is the Lord of bounties unbounded. [Koranic verses]

Your Excellency struggler [mujahid] President, may God preserve you, elevate you by Islam, and elevate Islam by you, peace be upon you: Syria has always been a pioneer in confronting the nation's enemies, the colonialists, the Zionists, and their tyrant agents. The Syrian people were not surprised by the position of these defeatists, cowardly regimes, which have blessed the colonialist U.S. presence in the land of the two holy mosques.

Out of their sense of responsibility toward their Arab nation and their homeland, Iraq, which has been encircled by the enemies and against which a treacherous war has been launched, the Muslim Brotherhood appreciates your brave position and your historic decision to confront the nation's enemies, your concern for the nation's sanctities, and you raising of the banner of jihad for the sake of Almighty God. The Muslim Brotherhood also stresses that they stand by the sons of the Iraqi people in one trench and appeal to all honest sons of the Arab and Islamic nation to raise the banner of jihad, as Salah-al-Din and the great leaders did. God is great and thanks to God, God is great and victory is for our struggler nation. Assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take! But honor belongs to God and His Apostle and to the believers; but the hypocrites know not. [Koranic verses]

[Signed] The Muslim Brotherhood in Syria, controller general.

'Aziz Calls for Keeping Arab League in Tunis

JN1308091990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated the following:

In view of the position adopted by the Egyptian regime vis-a-vis the recent events and the tendentious and biased method followed by the president of the Egyptian regime in running the recent Arab meeting—a method that constitutes a violation of the prevailing methods and norms in inter-Arab relations, the common Arab action, and Arab meetings—the concern for guaranteeing the safety and neutrality of the Arab League institution, particulary when there are Arab differences, calls for reviewing the issue of transferring the headquarters of the Arab League General Secretariat from Tunis to Cairo.

Tariq 'Aziz added: The rulers of Egypt rudely and premeditatedly violated the articles of the Arab League Charter, particularly the article which provides that there must be unanimity when issuing a resolution that calls for adopting measures against a member state of the Arab League—namely, Article 6 on which the unjust resolution, which was imposed by a number of the Arab foreign ministers, particularly Egypt's foreign minister, was based. This is despite the fact that the Iraqi delegation objected to this and called for seeking arbitration with a legal side in the Arab League to discuss the legitimacy of the resolution in accordance with the result of the voting on the resolution.

Tariq 'Aziz added: Once again the Egyptian president has exploited his chairmanship of the Cairo meeting to impudently peddle an illegal and suspect resolution arousing the displeasure of several Arab leaders. The conferees were divided into two parties and the resolutions did not enjoy the unanimity stipulated in Article 6 of the charter, although they said the resolutions provided for "measures" to dispatch forces "from Arab regimes" to Saudi Arabia to be stationed alongside the United States and imperialist forces in their malicious hostile threats against Iraq and the Arab nation.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that this tendentious behavior by the rulers of Egypt stabs at the heart the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact.

Concluding, the foreign minister said: The Iraqi delegation to the Arab League Council in its next 94th session, to be held in Tunis in September, will raise this subject

and will demand that the Arab League headquarters remain in Tunis as this country has provided the required facilities for the success of collective Arab action throughout 11 years and continues to do so without imposing its will on the Arab League institution and has always respected the opinions of the Arab countries.

Reports on Arrest of Islamists in Kuwait Denied

JN1108055490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0522 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA)—A responsible official source has denied the reports disseminated by some circles—which aim at encroaching upon [the merger between] Iraq and Kuwait sought by the Arab masses—that the Iraqi authorities have arrested Islamist elements or members of the Islamic Brotherhood in Kuwait. The source said that these reports are untrue and baseless. The source added that the sons of Kuwait are delighted under the unique historical leadership which cares for all the sons of Iraq from Zakho to the sea and works to safeguard their dignity and the requirements of a happy life for them.

Pro-Iraq Political Daily Launched in Kuwait

JN1108145290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Aug (INA)—The first issue of the newspaper AL-NIDA' [THE CALL] issued by the al-'Urubah House for Press, Publication, and Distribution [Dar al-'Urubah lil-Sahafah wa al-Nashr wa al-Tawzi'] was issued in Kuwait today. It is an eight-page independent political daily.

The front page of this issue has a large color picture of His Excellency President Saddam. The front page also carries an editorial and text of the call addressed by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn to the Arab and Islamic masses as well as articles on other topics. In addition, this newspaper carries the following banner headlines: "Call From Saddam Husayn to the Arabs and Muslims: Save Mecca and the Prophet's Tomb From Occupation." Other banners say: "Iraq Is Putting the Facts Before the World," "Details of What Transpired Between President Saddam and Mubarak," "Iraq—We are Committed to Honor All Financial and Economic Obligations of Kuwait," "The Jamahiriyah Rejects Foreign Intervention," and "A Tumultuous March in Kuwait Expressing Jubilation Over the Return of the Branch to the Origin."

The paper also published text of the decision made by the Revolution Command Council endorsing the return of Kuwait to the motherland and a report on the facts regarding the historical status of Kuwait, explaining the geographic and historical perspective that confirms that Kuwait had, throughout history, been an administrative unit affiliated to al-Basrah.

This issue also contains news reports on marches of support, volunteers, and reactions carried in various Arab and foreign news media.

On two full pages there are 14 pictures showing that life has returned to normal in Kuwait city, al-Jahrah, and al-Nida' under a banner headline saying "Life Returning to Normal and Consumer Foodstuffs are Abundant."

The newspaper also contains articles on culture, art, and literature. It contains interviews with citizens and Arab political and literary figures who express their jubilation over the return of the branch to the root.

Comments on Mubarak

JN1308173490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Aug (INA)—The newspaper AL-NIDA' says the whole greater Arab homeland is seething with a fury never seen by the Arab nation before. In all cities in the Arab Maghreb and the Arab East mass demonstrations are being staged to express support for Iraq and resentment of the United States' occupation of the land of the holy Ka'bah and the tomb of the noble prophet.

The Kuwait-based independent daily says: With its great brave stand, supported by all Muslims and free men in the world, our Arab nation is giving shining proof of an awareness of its vital interests, sovereignty, and independence. It also proclaims an effective ability to inflict defeat and damage on the enemies' interests and their evil, dirty plots.

The newspaper concludes by saying: The theatrics of Husni Mubarak and the oil shaykhs to give an Arab cover to the U.S. occupation of the House of God and the tomb of the noble prophet are obvious to every Arab. Therefore, the Arab masses' unanimity in denouncing the dirty conspiracy expresses the conscience of this nation; its desire to achieve dignity, pride, and glory; and its firm commitment to the legitimate defense of its sacred things.

RCC Outlines Kuwaitis' Legal Prerogatives

JN1208171890 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1627 GMT 12 Aug 90

["Text" of Decision No. 314 issued by the Revolution Command Council, RCC, on 10 August 1990]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A of Article 42 of the Constitution, the RCC has decided the following:

First, citizens residing within the administrative borders of the cities of Kuwait, al-Jahra', and al-Nida' [al-Ahmadi] will continue to enjoy the legal prerogatives which they enjoyed prior to 2 August 1990 throughout their life, with the exception of those prerogatives excluded by law or by a decision with the power of law.

Second, any legal text that contradicts the provisions of this decision will become invalid.

Third, this decision will be published in the official gazette and will become valid as of the date of its issuance.

[Signed] RCC Chairman Saddam Husayn

'Conspiratorial' Role of Saudi Government Decried

JN1208143690 (Clandestine) Holy Mecca Radio in Arabic 1320 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The conspiratorial, subversive role played by the Saudi Arabian Government against the Arab nation, and more particularly Iraq, is now common knowledge. As the U.S. Administration advances its false pretenses for the deployment of American land, sea, and air forces in the Arabian Gulf, Saudi Arabia shamelessly asserts that it has invited them in, choosing to disregard a treaty it has signed with Iraq. Such excuses will not do. These corrupt rulers are no longer capable of implementing imperialist plans, now that the masses are asserting themselves and decent Arabs have come to realize that Arab money and wealth go into the coffers and banks of the United States and Europe and are squandered by the al-Sa'ud family on their sordid pleasures, while millions in Egypt, Sudan, Mauritania, and Djibouti are suffering starvation. At the same time, these corrupt rulers begrudge assistance to the children of the intifadah. Billions of dollars had been used to buy individual stock in foreign multi-national companies with Zionist assocations. The al-Sa'ud family is squandering millions of dollars on their cheap pleasures in Chicago's nightclubs and dance floors. Not only that, but they have opened the door wide for American forces to protect them and defile the sacred land.

Muslim Arabs; Free men everywhere: This is the day for you to rise and declare jihad in defense of captive Mecca and the tomb of the messenger Muhammad Ibn-'Abdallah. Revolt against injustice and corruption. Revolt against all those who have allowed the foreigner to use their country and desecrate it.

Holy Mecca Radio on 'Servitude' to Americans

JN1208150090 (Clandestine) Holy Mecca Radio in Arabic 0630 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers: While raising a world-wide clamor over what it terms the legitimacy of the al-Sabah family, the United States is, in fact, encouraging the exposure of the scandals of the defunct regime, and is showing its dirty linen to the whole world. This dual policy reflects the fact that the United States has realized that the departure of the al-Sabah family is an undisputable reality, and that it had regarded the presence of this family in power as important because it had been carrying out the destructive American policy in the region.

The fact is that Jabir Ahmad Jabir [al-Sabah] and his henchmen were trusted by the U.S. Administration. They stopped every means of support for the Palestinian intifadah while offering the Arabs' wealth in Kuwait to develop Zionist weapons and support the organizations that support the United States in Central America, Asia, and other world regions. And instead of extending assistance to yesterday's friend, the United States is undercutting his hopes, informing him that there is no hope of assisting him in this regard. This is despite the fact that the al-Sabah regime was ended by a purely Kuwaiti decision. Kuwait returned to the lap of the nation through a free Kuwaiti decision.

The United States and others cannot change reality; namely, that the Iraqi territory from Zakho to the city of al-Nida' [the Kuwaiti city of al-Ahmadi] is the same territory, housing the same Iraqi people. Yet, the U.S. position shows that the al-Sabah family card has been burned and cannot be used. The United States itself helped to burn it, once the reason for its existence had disappeared. The American master does not give its servants a pension. He is now seizing what they earned during years of servitude to him. They stole people's money and sent it to the land of the Americans, where it was seized by the leader of the world looting gang.

The American rabidness and increasing fever and the claim that Iraq threatens U.S. national security is a true reflection of the impasse in which the Bush administration finds itself after losing an important source of funds. It is now worried about the rest of its sources—most of them are very near to Arab oil sources.

Official Spokesman Denies Execution of Al-Sa'dun

JN1308072190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0544 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA)—An official spokesman today denied a report published by the Zionist POST newspaper in which it claimed that the Iraqi authorities and forces have executed Ahmad al-Sa'dun, former speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly.

In a statement to INA, the source said this report is baseless and sheer fabrication. The source said: The fabrication of such reports is one of the methods employed by the Zionist media to try to propagate insinuations and lies and we know who stands behind such news.

Saddam Husayn Calls on Iraqi Women To Conserve

JN1208104090 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0859 GMT 12 Aug 90

["Call" by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the "glorious" Iraqi women on 12 August 1990—read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Brave Iraqi woman; sister of Sawahin, al-Khansa', and al-Zahra' [famous women in Iraqi and Islamic history] and also of 'Adnan, Khalid, and al-Qa'qa' [famous commanders in Iraqi and Islamic history]; O most glorious, O source of our courage and chivalry in times of fighting and hardships; wherever we are, you are a useful shield. Your voice behind us, as you hail, shrill, and urge, is the best motivation to forge ahead.

In the second al-Qadisiyah [Iraq-Iran war], you were our assistant and support under all circumstances. Your services in the home, the field, the factory, the educational institutions, and the fields of culture and art, as well as in all other fields of activity and work, constituted a wide door to victory, alongside the door of the brave men as they unsheathed their swords in defense of the homeland and the honor of principles.

Wherever there was need for an opinion, a stand, and a commitment, the glorious Iraqi woman stood alongside the man, serving the homeland and the men as a righteous sister, a mother, a daughter, and a wife. Thus, she was a rightful partner in the victory on all battlefields, just as she was a rightful partner by her distinct role in all areas of work in the city and in the countryside, in addition to her leading family role wherever the man was busy or away from home.

Today, O glorious Iraqi woman, you have an additional role and responsibility to what you carried out under the previous circumstances and conditions. You are required to play a leading and distinct role in all walks of life, and in the home in particular. It differs slightly from the previous role due to the difference in circumstances and tasks. The leading role which I am urging you to play today, O glorious Iraqi woman, is to reorganize the family's economic life. Such reorganization and the activities in all other fields will help us reorganize the economic life of the entire society. Once economic life has been reorganized as programmed, the battle will have been determined in favor of Iraq and the nation, and the invaders, whose hopes have been frustrated, will have fled in panic before the brave men's resolution and power given by God to fight the gathering evil forces, whether they are manifold as they are now or what they will be in the next two months.

Therefore, glorious Iraqi women, the weight of your role becomes clear—a role which cannot only be depicted as a technical, financial or sustenance role, but also a struggling [jihadi] role, whose results transcend the economy and house life to the degree of fighting a war if it breaks out and breaking the siege which was planned by the evildoers to bend our will—may their luck fail them.

You realize, glorious Iraqi women, through your renowned awareness and wisdom, what it means for Iraqi will to be bent now? It means that men would lose the honor of word, determination, and will power. It also means that the homeland will be humiliated and trampled on by the fleets of the invaders. If this happens—God forbid, and may their luck fail them—it will also mean that the sky would collapse upon the earth until the horizon disappears, and every honest human would be strangled, and the future would be lost, at a time when the present, in all its glory and brightness, is being cast aside. Moreover, the Arabs would lose their chivalry, and a U.S.-Zionist era would commence, under whose orders and with the loss of the people and the nation, all worldly and religious values would lose their meanings for the present and future. Consequently, the Arabs will lose their chance to build up their solid basis on the road to liberation from hunger, suppression, enslavement and the shadow of invaders. Following this, Jerusalem, Ka'bah, and the tomb of the Prophet Muhammad, God's peace and blessings be upon him, will be liberated from the spearheads of the foreigner.

This is your role, and this is what depends on your role. Your role, glorious Iraqi women, dictates that you accustom yourselves and the members of your families to lead a new way of life, in which the concepts of food, clothing, and all your possessions and spending would be far less than what you have been accustomed to in the past. Spending should only be on the necessary victuals, in order to achieve the noble objectives of life which we have mentioned, because the homeland, the nation, and the future, are now threatened by the foreigner. This is also because the large wealth and the future which will be secured after victory is achieved are contingent on the success of this policy, so that we and our posterity would be able to enjoy the dividends of this future, to the extent that every Iraqi—after victory, God willing—would be able to lead a life of glory, victory, and success, and the status and meanings and values associated with this luxurious life, which will never lose its honest meanings. This is what I have promised you and what you have always aspired. Then, every manifestation of need, poverty, and injustice would be eliminated. Only a short period of time separates us from attaining this state of affairs; and the weakest person among us can withstand this period and transcend it to the other bank, where a different life, accompanied by all the great meanings, God willing, would be awaiting us.

What is required is that the quantities of food placed in cooking pots and on the table must actually only meet the needs of our new life. Meal tables should not be crowded with various types of food and fruits, as they used to be. We should shame the lowly mind which always wants more. Those with lofty hearts who live to play significant roles and parts in history and not those who live to eat must be the example to be emulated by the family. What is required is that nobody hoards foodstuffs in his home and that he buys nothing more than what he actually needs for his daily or weekly needs, because hoarding creates a scarcity of foodstuffs. Besides, scarcity in this case would be a false one, not because the goods are not available, but because more than the family's needs of these goods are stored in

freezers or home storerooms. Thus, people would miss foodstuffs, and men or women, instead of performing a task benefiting their homeland or the home, would be preoccupied with thinking of and searching for foodstuffs and commodities.

I, as well as you, O glorious Iraqi women, know that every Iraqi family, including low-income families, are capable of living without buying any clothes for at least one whole year. Let every family set an example to be emulated in this and let every family tell its neighbors that we, instead of consuming five or 10 kilograms of meat per month, have reduced our consumption to half this amount and that we have made up for this missed half in nutritional value or with what is better than this half in such and such items.

The same goes for clothes, rice, and bread. Thus, we will be able to hit at the heart of the Americans' schemes which they drew up—schemes which are in harmony with their mentality. They believe that money is everything in life even when pride, security, and honor are absent and that food variety and abundance is the mode of living without which man can have no life or role.

Let the glorious Iraqi woman prove to them that she, along with her children and household members, are capable of defending the homeland and honor by eating the least possible quantity and quality of food and of using the least amount of clothes, and using things which might be of poorer quality.

O Iraqis everywhere: We lived and our fathers and forefathers lived before us but we achieved only a very modest part of our wishes in terms of the family's belongings, needs, and food. The list of the wishes we postponed was the bigger one. What was possible to realize was very little. However, following the 17-30 July revolution and during the second half of the seventies, the dawn of new resources emerged, thanks to the determination of the revolutionaries. Even the war with Iran could not take from our life anything save very few items.

Today, now that the evil ones have made their decision to boycott and blockade us, what is required is more understanding. O Iraqi women and men, you are aware that we foiled the sanctions and blockade against our oil after we nationalized the shares of America, England, France, and The Netherlands in 1972 and despite the fact that our plan and influence in 1972 were not what they are now. We also foiled all attempts to weaken our economic capabilities in the eight years of war with Iran. With our assistance, after God's help, and with further determination and better understanding, we are capable of foiling the new conspiratorial plot.

I do not believe that the national zeal of anyone of you will allow him to hoard things and leave many of his fellow men in want or leave them starving, God forbid, while he is hoarding food. Similarly none of you will be satisfied if we become engaged in discussing and dealing with shortages in this or that material or commodity instead of taking care of the work of our men in order that they may carry out their duties in the fighting for which they are preparing themselves if fighting takes place. I do not believe that anyone will accept his honor to be tarnished by hoarding more than his needs at a time when everybody is standing on equal footing in the trenches of the battle.

O glorious Iraqi women, O my dear sons, the children of Iraq. Our trust in you is very big in this battle. Your role and the national task awaiting you is tremendous. Play a perfect role in this as you perfected your performance in past battles. Iraq will triumph in this battle, God willing, as it triumphed in all past battles. And with it all the Arabs and Muslims and all those with dignity on the level of mankind as a whole will triumph as well.

Iraq's bounties are many and Iraq is capable of producing and presenting much. We have large stores of our needs, goods, and foodstuffs. Victory will be on your side. Defeat will surely be the fate of the aggressors who base their hopes on their economic boycott, their air force, and their failing fleets.

We have not forgotten the advice of our people in the countryside and in the badiyah [bedouin dwelling areas]. Put on battle gear when you face the jackal and prepare for him the weapons of battle as though you were facing a lion. So, if you face a lion you will be able to kill him and if you face a jackal he will either flee or die and be eaten up by vultures. Frustration will be the lot of the failing ones.

God is great; accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, 21 Muharram 1911 of the hegira, corresponding to 12 August 1990.

Sources Report Brigade Sent to Saudi Airports

Claim Troops Airlifted

JN1208121490 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Palestinian sources in the occupied territories have said that the Israeli brigade known as the [?Goulani] Brigade was airlifted to military airports in northeastern Saudi Arabia two days ago.

These sources, which receive their information from Palestinian intelligence organs inside the occupied territories, added that this brigades' personnel, officers, and vehicles disappeared from the city of Nabulus two days ago and were replaced by the so-called border guards. The sources went on to say that a military barracks for the Goulani Brigade near Rafidiya appeared deserted except for normal guard duty.

Dispatch of Troops Rejected

TA1108182190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Iraq has again issued a statement regarding active Israeli involvement, side by side with the United States, in the Gulf crisis. Quoting allegedly authoritative sources, Baghdad Radio said that Israeli pilots and troops are already stationed in Saudi Arabia together with U.S. and other forces in that country.

Israel has repudiated this contention. Brigadier General Nahman Shay, the IDF [Israeli Defense Forces] spokesman, tonight told our Army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe: This is another absolute lie manufactured by Iraq. These allegations are totally unfounded.

Sea Route, Airlift Plans to Saudi Arabia Noted

JN1408101590 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 14 Aug 90 First Edition p 1

[Text] Amman, SAWT AL-SHA'B—Exclusive news reports coming from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have said that Israeli troops, which have been put on high alert since the entry of the U.S. troops into Saudi Arabia, continued to transport military equipment, supplies, and medical equipment to the port of Elat. The reports added that all Israeli civil and military transport has been accounted for and that operation schedules have been drawn up so that an Israeli land bridge ending in Elat can link up with a sea route and an airlift terminating at emergency ports on the eastern coast of the Red Sea where U.S. military intervention troops are situated at various points. These points are linked to airports deep inside Saudi territory. The objective behind this is to shorten air transport distances.

The Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA revealed the nature of these activities when it reported that Israeli troops currently stationed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, alongside the U.S. troops deployed there, comprise about 40 percent of the all U.S. troops.

Spokesman Denies Claims of U.S.-IDF Collusion

TA1408075190 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Aug 90 p 2

[Report by Ben Lynfield]

[Excerpt] An Iraqi report early yesterday that U.S. Ambassador to Israel William Brown held meetings last week with senior Israel Defence Forces [IDF] officers was described by Israeli and U.S. officials as a further Iraqi attempt to draw Israel into the Gulf conflict.

Iraq's state-run Sawt al-Jamahir (Voice of the Masses), monitored by THE JERUSALEM POST, said that it "has been learned" that Brown held meetings last week with Defense Minister Moshe Arens, Chief of Staff Dan Shomron, Deputy Chief of General Staff Yehuda (sic) Baraq and other senior Israeli Army and Air Force officers. The radio report linked the meetings to what it termed efforts at "aggression" against Iraq. Last week Baghdad charged that Israel was providing camouflaged planes and pilots to U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia.

"This report is part of an Iraqi campaign to draw Israel into the crisis," said IDF spokesman Nahman Shay. "Iraq is intentionally circulating crazy ideas." Shay added that he knew of no meetings between Brown and senior IDF and IAF [Israel Air Force] officials. "The level of cooperation between Israel and America is more or less as it was before the crisis." he added. [passage omitted]

Arens Discusses U.S. Weapons Delivery, Jordan

TA1408110190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by Alan Ben-'Ami; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Professor Arens, there are reports from the United States that Israel has requested fighter planes and helicopters. Are those reports true?

[Arens] I heard this morning that the Israeli Embassy in Washington has denied that report and I can only add my voice to that denial.

[Ben-'Ami] At the same time, Israel is due to receive, at some time in the future, fighter planes and helicopters. Have you requested that this delivery be expedited?

[Arens] We have not made any official request to the United States to expedite this delivery or for additional supplies. Of course, we have a long-standing relationship with the United States. We do, not all of our procurement of weapons systems, but some of our procurement of weapons systems, in the United States, and we will continue to do so. [sentence as heard] As in the past, of course, it is never enough and we would like to see an increase in the level of U.S. aid to Israel, but this is a complicated question that depends heavily on the U.S. budget.

[Ben-'Ami] Much of the focus in the crisis now is on Jordan and the shipment of goods via al-'Aqabah to Iraq. Perhaps you can tell us if Israel has noticed an increase in the flow of goods from al-'Aqabah north toward Iraq.

[Arens] I do not think there has been any substantial increase and I have no doubt that the United States and the other countries that have joined it in applying economic sanctions to Iraq are quite aware of the possibility of supplies reaching Iraq through al-'Aqabah. I suppose they will take the appropriate steps.

[Ben-'Ami] If there were a quarantine or blockade of al-'Aqabah, would Israel be prepared to take part in that action?

[Arens] I do not think there would be a need for that because, as you can see, sizeable naval forces have come to the area from the United States and from the countries of Europe.

[Ben-'Ami] Do you anticipate any danger to the Hashemite throne in Jordan, to King Husayn, perhaps because he might lose control of the situation, of his people, and face a coup?

[Arens] Well, I suppose a tension period like this creates a danger and instability in many countries in the Middle East, not just Jordan and I suppose there are some destabilizing factors in Jordan as well. I hope King Husayn will be able to overcome them.

[Ben-'Ami] The Palestinians in the territories, as well as in Jordan, have been displaying tremendous support for Saddam Husayn, for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. What do you think of all this? Do you feel that there is a possibility of action on the part of the Palestinians, intensified action, armed action by the Palestinians in the territories against Israel as another measure of support for Iraq?

[Arens] Well, first of all, I am disappointed to hear that there are Palestinians in the territories who support Saddam Husayn because (?their central) wish to do that indicates that they are throwing their support to a bloodthirsty dictator. If that should lead to an increase in violent acts in the area, we will know how to take care of them.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1005 GMT on 14 August carries a similar interview with Minister Arens by army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe during a tour of Nabulus. Menashe notes that in reply to a question, Arens said: "I can give no guarantee that the Jordanian king will join the sanctions against Iraq; that is a question that should be addressed to him. I get the impression, however, that the U.S. President is very determined and willing to carry out the decisions he has made. The region is in a state of alert and there is a feeling that stability has decreased. This is definitely having an effect in Jordan. We hope the Jordanian king will not lose his throne and that there will be no change or upheaval in the region beyond the invasion of Kuwait. We are alert and prepared for every eventuality."

[Asked at what stage, if any, Israel would intervene in the naval blockade in the Gulf, Arens replied: "There is no reason for us to intervene. Kuwait is more than 1,000 km from Israel and we hope there will be no need for our intervention."]

Arens Denies Participation in Blockade of Iraq

TA1408092290 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has denied reports that Israel has requested helicopters and combat aircraft. Minister Arens told our correspondent Karmela Menashe that Israel is not playing any part in the naval blockade of Iraq and maintained there is no reason for us to change that. Minister Arens added that King Husayn has already made mistakes in the past and had better not make another now. We hope King Husayn does not lose his throne, said Arens, and that his regime will last.

Levi Urges Dialogue With Palestinians, Jordan

TA1308172990 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Interview with Foreign Minister David Levi by political correspondent Ganor at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to Levi's departure for the FRG on 13 August—recorded in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Levi] We are facing a very dangerous phenomenon where the first move to correct the situation—and I have never been an advocate of war—is for him to go back to his country, renounce aggression, and permit the legitimate sovereignty that reigned before to resume its place. Then, should he wish to discuss peace with us, our hand will be extended, even to Saddam Husayn. Should he threaten us, and by purporting to wave the banner of international justice to attack and conquer, this would be like the very picturesque story they tell in Hebrew where, after having murdered his parents, the child begs sympathy because he is now an orphan.

[Ganor] Nonetheless, Mr. Minister, Saddam Husayn's proposals have garnered some support among the Palestinians.

[Levi] Look, the Palestinians now have what is called an opportunity. I call upon the people, the residents of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and say: You have a partner, Israel. Throughout the twists and turns and different allegiances you pledged, you were asked to pay a very heavy price by the rulers who made out as though they were the defenders of your rights. Had you been under Saddam Husayn's rule, you would not have known the meaning of freedom; you would have lived in fear and dread. As you know, that was a very heavy price to pay. Israel is extending its hand to you in an offer of peace. If you desire peace, unlike 'Arafat who talks about peace

but turns terrorism into ideology, and who embraces Saddam Husayn but has brought you nothing, and seeing that Israel is offering you its hand, why will you not be the ones to decide your fate? Be courageous, act responsibly! Come to the negotiating table to discuss Israel's political initiative, its peace initiative. Let us sit down, work things out, and embark on a new path, that of common hope.

[Ganor] Mr. Foreign Minister, to go back for a minute to the international embargo of Iraq, Jordan has been helping Iraq indirectly by allowing supplies in through the port of al-'Aqabah. What is Israel's view of this?

[Levi] The problem is not exclusively Israel's. It is also the problem of the United States and the other Arab countries that dispatched their troops to Saudi Arabia, and that regard Saddam Husayn's move as aggression that hurts the Arab family, as they call it. Here, consequently, Husayn's behavior is aberrant. In fact, it was based on the deception of the United States and Egypt. Today it is pursuing the same path by continuing to provide the same support. In fact, Jordan is on one side of the fence opposite the West—its friend the United States; Egypt, its senior sister; and Syria, its neighbor. I think it is walking a tightrope. I hope, in any case, that what we saw a few days ago—when sanity won the upper hand again when King Husayn announced in no uncertain terms that his country would not serve as a springboard for foreign forces to attack Israel—will happen again. That was an announcement attesting to wisdom, but that kind of wisdom cannot be manifest in a one-time declaration; it must be expressed in a policy and a line whose purpose is to seek peace rather than endorse aggression. We have nothing against him. On the contrary, we are interested in stability in his kingdom, as it agrees with our supreme security interest. I still hope common sense will return.

Warns Jordon of Position on Iraq

TA1308101190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Foreign Minister David Levi has said that Jordan is walking a tightrope in its assisting Iraq and allowing commodities through its territory. Minister Levi said that Saddam Husayn's proposition of withdrawal from Kuwait is just a trick to divert attention.

The foreign minister this morning left for meetings with the FRG and Italian foreign ministers. In his talks in Bonn he will discuss the aid given to Iraq by privately owned German companies to develop chemical weapons.

Reportage on Foreign Minister's Visit to FRG

For FRG reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister David Levi to the FRG, including reports on his talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, please see the FRG section of the 14 August West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Cabinet Views Security Issues in Weekly Session

TA1208125490 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Iraq is continuing to reinforce its forces along the border with Saudi Arabia, but as things stand right now, Israel has no evidence that Saddam Husayn is preparing to attack. This was the assessment of security elements at the weekly cabinet session today.

At the session, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that Israel is closely monitoring developments in the Persian Gulf. The public should know that the government and the defense establishment are taking, and will continue to take, all measures in order to confront any danger.

The chemical weapons issue, and the distribution of atomic, biological, and chemical gas masks was also discussed during the meeting.

Examines Jordan's Support for Iraq

TA1208134490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] After the cabinet meeting, it was stated that Israel is continuing its thorough evaluation on the developments in the Gulf. The prime minister summed up by saying that the interest the public is taking in the situation and its apprehension are understandable. The public must know that the government and the defense establishment are doing everything possible in the framework of Israel's attempt to anticipate every peril.

Our correspondent Yo'el Nir reports that, in the cabinet meeting, it was stated that although Jordan has been disguising its support for Iraq, it has been taking action to ease the economic siege of Baghdad; it is also mediating on its behalf.

Today, the cabinet approved the appointment of Zalman Shoval as Israel's ambassador to Washington.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is taking a vacation of several days, but in view of the situation, he will stay in Jerusalem and monitor the developments.

Avi Pazner Cited on Gulf Situation, Jordan

LD1308135190 Paris Antenne 2 Television in French 1100 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Report from Jerusalem by correspondent Charles Enderlin]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We are now able to bring you a report from our correspondent in Israel, Charles Enderline. We were having some technical transmission difficulties just now but I believe we are now in a position to listen to it:

[Enderlin] Not serious, but cheap propaganda. It is in these terms that the Israelis greeted the proposals of Saddam Husayn:

[Begin Avi Pazner recording in French, identified by screen caption as spokesman, Israeli prime minister] Everything he says is unrealistic, and he knows it, and everyone knows it. But I know that President Saddam Husayn is under international pressure—military and economic—he is perhaps trying to gain time; he is trying to divert public attention. Everyone understands precisely that it is nothing but propaganda. [end recording]

[Enderlin] It is Jordan that the Israelis are regarding with increasing concern. [passage omitted]

In Jerusalem there is fear for the stability of the regime of King Husayn:

[Begin Pazner recording] Jordan is extremely important to us in this affair, and we have said that we will not allow the Iraqi Army to enter Jordan. Jordan is currently in a state of turmoil. I hope that King Husayn knows exactly what he is doing. [end recording]

[Enderlin] For Israel the causus belli would thus be the entry of Iraqi forces into Jordan.

Herzog Discusses Gulf Crisis, Jerusalem Murders

TA1208143690 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] President Hayim Herzog believes that we should maintain our composure vis-a-vis the crisis in the Gulf and rely on our power and ability to stand up to the threat. In his opinion, Israel should remain on the sidelines and be alert and prepared. We must not underestimate the threat, but neither should we succumb to unreasonable anxieties.

The president expressed his confidence in the IDF's [Israeli Defense Forces] ability to stand up to the challenge. He believes Saddam Husayn will think twice even before using a machine gun, not to mention long-range missiles—whose precision and efficiency are highly doubtable.

On another issue, President Herzog said that the events following the abominable murder of the two youths in Jerusalem had been exploited by inciters and rioters. These events imperil our moral and political position and our control in Jerusalem. The call Death to the Arabs goes against the spirit of the Jewish tradition and of the Torah; this was the precise objective of the murderers and of those who sent them, people who wanted to deepen the hatred and tip the delicate balance. Unfortunately, said the president, the riots played into the hands of the bloodthirsty elements.

Mr. Herzog's remarks were made in response to questions posed by foreign visitors with whom he met today.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1330 GMT on 12 August adds: "With all respect due to the public's feelings following the abominable murders, people cannot break the law and cause damage, said Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at the cabinet meeting debate following the riots in Jerusalem."]

Defense Forces 'Prepared' for Iraqi Attack

TA1208044790 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is prepared in case Iraq tries to attack Israel. Our army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that Israel believes that the more the Iraqi leader is isolated the more he will try to get Israel involved in the crisis and to recruit public opinion in the Arab world to his side. Our correspondent adds that no U.S. appeal has so far been received to aid it in the Gulf crisis.

The Cabinet will today hear reports on developments in the Persian Gulf by the defense minister, the chief of staff, the head of military intelligence, and other intelligence elements. Our correspondent Yo'el Nir quotes government circles in Jerusalem as saying that if there are no new developments, the Cabinet will probably not be called on to adopt new resolutions.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0405 GMT on 12 August carries a similar report which adds that "the prime minister sent a personal message to President Bush over the weekend praising his treatment of the crisis. Shamir said U.S. policy and behavior arouse trust in the entire free world. Nevertheless, U.S.-Israeli contacts are in low profile, which is shown by the fact that Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly did not come to Israel after completing his visit to Syria, although there were reports about such a visit." Foreign Minister David Levi, however, leaves for the FRG and Italy in midweek for his first visit as foreign minister. Levi will use the visits "to review Gulf developments from Israel's viewpoint. In Germany, he will also try to convince private firms to stop their aid in the development of nuclear arms in Iraq."]

Frayj Criticizes U.S. Actions, Defends Jordan

TA1408043590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has strongly criticized U.S. actions in the Gulf. The mayor said the Palestinians and Arabs will not accept a situation where Iraqis are allowed to starve. The mayor defended Jordan's position, saying that Amman is providing only humanitarian aid to Baghdad. He said there is no danger to King Husayn's regime in Jordan.

[Begin Frayj recording] Well, as far as I know from the Security Council that foodstuffs, medicine, powder milk can be allowed to go. And, I heard the crown prince last night on Jordan Television saying they are allowing powdered milk, medicine, food to go. Are the Americans really intending to starve the people of Iraq to death? Nobody amongst the Palestinians, amongst the Arabs will accept that.

His Majesty King Husayn has repeatedly made it very clear that he opposes the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq. Second, he categorically made it clear that he will not allow Iraqi soldiers to enter Jordan, and he is not providing military aid to Iraq. He is providing humanitarian aid to Iraq which nobody has the right to object to. [end recording]

Pro-Saddam, Anti-Mubarak Protests in W. Bank

TA1408065390 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Aug 90 p 12

[Report by Jon Immunuel]

[Text] The imam of Bethlehem mosque was thrown out of his pulpit yesterday morning after making remarks critical of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn during his sermon, Palestinian sources said.

Worshippers shouted at the imam of 'Umar Ibn-Khatab Mosque and stopped him from speaking after he said that Saddam had acted incorrectly in his invasion of Kuwait. He was hounded out of the mosque and told to stay out.

In the streets, support for the Iraqi dictator appeared to reach new peaks, accompanied by increasing antagonism towards Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Mubarak is seen as the Arab leader most responsible for organizing the worldwide blockade of Iraq.

In the small Ayda refugee camp in Bethlehem, slogans demanded that "collaborator Mubarak be overthrown by the heroic Egyptian people," local sources said.

Brief rumors of a coup d'etat in Egypt by Moslem fundamentalists brought people into the streets in the Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron areas. An Israeli TV crew, which had been informed that a demonstration was to take place in Ramallah, retreated after it was attacked with stones by a crowd of 40.

A 15-year-old, Muhammad Salah Knal, was reported shot in the stomach and moderately wounded during a clash with IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops in Qabatiyah, near Janin. IDF sources denied the report.

Taxi drivers from al-Khidr to nearby Bethlehem were reported after the news from Egypt to have stopped charging fares "on this joyful day."

The rumors soon abated but Palestinian sources reported parades of up to 2,000 people in Nabulus and Janin. Apart from slogans in support of Saddam Husayn and against Mubarak, one slogan in Janin called on Saddam Husayn to use chemical weapons, local sources said.

Iraqi and Palestinian flags and pictures of Saddam and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat were raised by the crowds. Saddam posters were pasted on walls, but the marches were dispersed without casualties by Israeli troops, local Palestinian sources said.

The IDF denied that marches of such size took place, pointing to their peaceful dispersal as an indication that the numbers were exaggerated.

A senior defense source familiar with the territories also dismissed the claims as nonsense, but he added that given the climate of pro-Saddam euphoria in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, demonstrations of such size might soon become common.

Alongside support for Saddam, a growing number of references to Kuwait's right to independence have been appearing following Saddam's statement Sunday on a possible compromise solution to the Gulf crisis. In Ramallah, one slogan supported both Saddam and Kuwaiti independence. An editorial in the largest circulation East Jerusalem daily AL-QUDS said yesterday that "we reiterate our commitment to Kuwait's territorial integrity" and to "the UN charter which affirms the unacceptability of acquiring territory by force."

Adviser Views Israeli Arabs Support of Saddam

TA1408080490 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Aug 90 p 3

[Report by Nazareth correspondent Muhammad Khalilah]

[Text] Eli'ezer Tzafrir, the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, believes that most Israeli Arabs do not support all of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's actions. Tzafrir wonders whether their support for Saddam's actions means that they agree with his statement that he wants to destroy only half of the State of Israel.

Tzafrir categorically rejected rumors to the effect that he had said that Arab citizens had announced their willingness to sacrifice themselves on condition that Saddam bomb Israel. At the same time, Tzafrir did not conceal his and his superiors' concern about the utterances and shows of support for the Iraqi president in the Arab sector.

Tzafrir noted that some Arab citizens support Saddam mainly because of his invasion of Kuwait, whereas others support him for his intentions to attack Israel. According to Tzafrir, in these circumstances the show of support for Saddam Husayn jeopardizes the fabric of Jewish-Arab relations in Israel. Tzafrir criticized Arab public figures who object to Saddam Husayn's moves based on the argument that they cause dissent in the Arab world.

King Phones Arab Leaders; Meets With Saddam

JN1408114490 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn continued his contacts with a number of brother Arab leaders yesterday and today. He held telephone conversations with His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council in the Republic of Yemen; His Excellency Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; His Excellency Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council in Sudan; and His Excellency Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat.

His majesty also paid a short working visit to Baghdad yesterday where he met with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, within the context of consultations with his brother Arab leaders on the situation in the region in the light of current developments.

Paper Assails U.S. Decision on Iraqi Tankers

JN1408070590 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Aug 90 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The U.S. Arrogance of Might"]

[Text] With the announcement that the United States will intercept Iraqi oil tankers and prevent them from sailing, Washington has decided to push the situation—which is fraught with grave dangers—to the verge of a terrible explosion that might encompass the entire Gulf region, a development which will not be in the interest of any party, including those who brought the invading forces into their countries.

It has become clear that the United States, which has led the Western countries to this dangerous escalation and amassed this huge buildup of fleets and warships in the Gulf, is acting as if it were the policeman who himself decides the rules to be adopted and enforced and against whoever it wishes in this world.

Undoubtedly, the U.S. escalation, with the provocation entailed, has gone beyond the confines of the UN Security Council [UNSC] resolutions, which have not empowered Washington or any of its allies to impose a blockade on Iraq, neither have they given this arrogant power any legitimacy to enforce these resolutions.

Hence, we believe that all those who followed in the footsteps of the United States inside and outside the UN Security Council must work to really put the brakes on Washington, which is persisting in its escalation policy. Moreover, those who brought in these invading troops and used them as a shield against the wrath of their peoples must ponder the destructive effects this policy will entail, even if these effects are not immediately forthcoming.

By acting in line with the ugliest form of the arrogance of might, the United States will realize, when it is too late, that its reckless actions will burn the ground under the feet of the invaders and elicit the sincerest sentiments of Arab support for the Iraqi people. These reckless actions will also provide the strongest reasons for unifying this nation for a battle that we know will be more protracted and costlier than anything the Americans envisage even in their wildest imagination.

Sanctions Against Iraq Could Harm Local Economy

JN1308181590 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Randah Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Our radio has learned that Jordan has officially asked the UN Security Council to consider the economic repercussions that would befall it if it should decide to apply sanctions against Iraq.

In making this request, Jordan has relied on Article 50 of the UN Charter, which says: If any state faces economic problems as a result of applying UN Security Council's measures against another state, then it may deliberate with the Security Council to resolve these problems.

An authoritative source said that great harm will befall Jordan if it applies economic sanctions against Iraq because Iraq supplies most of the Kingdom's oil needs, provides financial support, and imports 25 percent of Jordan's exports.

In another development, a high-level Palestinian source in Amman has disclosed that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is currently negotiating with the countries that did not vote for the so-called Cairo summit resolution, which provides an Arab cover for the U.S. presence in the region. Yasir 'Arafat held telephone conversations with Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who boycotted the summit, and Sudanese President 'Umar al-Bashir. 'Arafat will also meet today with Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Within the same context, Faruq Qaddumi [head of the PLO Political Department], will arrive in Amman shortly.

The source added that the Palestinian leadership thinks Egypt is no longer qualified to be the headquarters of the Arab League and that the PLO will work to keep the Arab League headquarters in Tunisia.

Foreigners, Arabs Come From Kuwait, Iraq

JN1408092090 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 Aug 90 p 1

[By a staff reporter]

[Text] Amman—Over 200 foreigners, including 30 Soviets and five East German diplomats, and over 1,500 Arabs of various nationalities arrived in Amman by

Monday evening as a limited flow of foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait continued through the Kingdom, officials and witnesses said.

At least another 710 were expected here later Monday.

Commercial traffic was normal across the border post at al-Ruwayshid in the northeast, with trucks and oil tankers travelling back and forth, Jordan Times photographer Yusuf al-'Allan reported. An average of one truck or tanker crossed into Jordan every three or four minutes, he said.

Among the non-Arabs who crossed Monday were Filipinos, Yugolsavs, Indians, Pakistanis, Turks, Thais, Kenyans, Sri lankans and Bangladeshis, officials sources said.

A group of about 500 Filipinos and another of 210 Indian pilgrims visiting holy places in Iraq were also expected to cross late Monday, diplomatic sources said.

An Air India Boeing 747 landed in Amman with India's civil aviation minister, Aref Muhammad Khan, Monday evening. The plane will leave Tuesday noon with the pilgrims and another 50 Indians who made it to Amman from Kuwait through Baghdad over the past three days, an Indian embassy official said. The minister will stay back in Amman for discussions with senior officials on issues related to the passage of Indian nationals through Jordan, the official added. "The latest developments in the region will also be a topic for discussion," the official said.

Manila has lined up two DC-10s to fly the Filipinos home Wednesday and Thursday.

The Arabs who arrived here Monday were mostly Jordanians, Tunisians, Moroccans and Algerians in addition to Lebanese, according to the officials. A group of 32 Turks also arrived and later flew home.

According to reports, Baghdad has assured Moscow that Soviet citizens still in Iraq are not directly threatened by the Gulf crisis, but the Kremlin is drawing up plans to evacuate them anyway.

"Iraqi officials have assured the Soviet side through diplomatic channels that Soviet citizens are under 'no direct threat' in the crisis zone," the official news agency TASS said.

The Soviet Union has 7,830 citizens in Iraq and another 880 in Kuwait. TASS said there were no casualties among them.

But it quoted an unnamed Foreign Ministry official as saying a special commission created Saturday by President Mikhail Gorbachev was working out problems of transport and foodstuffs for the proposed 2,000 kilometres over land journey to Jordan to evacuate the Soviets.

Italy has released the first list of European Community (EC) citizens stranded in Kuwait and Iraq.

The Rome Foreign Ministry said that as of Aug. 7 there were 3,657 EC nations in Kuwait and 2,243 in Iraq.

Of those still in Kuwait, the largest community was British with 3,000 citizens, followed by France with 220.

In Iraq the list was headed by West Germany with 558 citizens, followed by Britain (433) and Ireland (401).

Italy, the current president of the 12-nation EC, said it was waiting for "new indications from Iraq in the next few days on the problem of the movements of Western citizens."

The Foreign Ministry statement did not give details.

In Bucharest, the Romanian government said all 3,000 Romanians in Iraq, most of whom work in the petrochemical and construction industries, are free to leave via Jordan.

Most of the Romanians are working in Iraq under deals signed by overthrown dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

The ministry said in a statement that 292 Romanians would return home shortly, and that the Iraqi ambassador in Bucharest had given assurances that the rest were free to leave if they wished to do so.

Jordanians Turned Back From Saudi Border

JN1408060290 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 Aug 90 p 1

[By Qhadir Tahir, staff reporter]

[Text] Amman—Several expatriates living in Saudi Arabia with valid residence permits trying to return to the country by land across the Jordanian-Saudi border have not been allowed entry and many others were subjected to harassment by Saudi border officials, senior Jordanian officials said Monday.

A security source said Jordanians trying to return to Saudi Arabia "were being unnecessarily delayed and treated brashly by some Saudi border officials." The source said that "Jordanians were turned back at least at one crossing point." He said the Saudi officials cited "military activity near the border point" for the action. There was no immediate explanation to the Saudi assertion.

The head of a Jordanian family which crossed the border Sunday told the JORDAN TIMES by telephone from a Saudi city that the family was "unusually" delayed at the border and was made to wait several hours for no apparent reason.

Officials said that truck drivers had been subjected to harassment by the Saudi border authorities.

According to the official, Jordanians whose residence permits have expired were unable to renew them so far but he cautioned that the delay in renewal could be a result of bureaucracy.

The official said Jordan had officially inquired about the "apparent" change and "the Saudis have officially denied it." He said Jordan was still checking.

The security source said that so far "Jordan was not aware of a change in Saudi government policy."

Jordanian officials have voiced fears that Saudi Arabia could retaliate against Amman for its neutral stand in the Gulf crisis. One official said that Saudi Arabia was putting "extreme" pressure on Jordan to adopt an anti-Iraq position in the crisis.

Jordan has tried to stay neutral to maintain its conciliatory role in the Gulf crisis.

Jordan depends heavily on Saudi aid and remittances from Jordanian expatriates working in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to help its troubled economy.

An official source said Saudi Arabia had warned Jordan that Saudi financial aid would be cut if Jordan did not impose sanctions against Iraq.

King Explains Gulf Developments to Officials

JN1208164590 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Today, in a meeting at noon with the members of the legislative and executive authorities at the Royal Court, His Majesty King Husayn reviewed the current crisis in the Gulf, which has now reached a point threatening a large-scale explosion in the entire region as a result of the enormous foreign military buildup on Arab territory. His majesty reviewed the roots and reasons of the crisis and its various stages of development, from a problem of Arab borders to a serious military confrontation of destructive international effect on the whole Middle East region.

His majesty said the progression of accelerating, intentional world moves had confused and obstructed Arab efforts to contain the crisis in its cradle and find an Arab solution to it before it became aggravated to the extent that it actually did. His majesty added that this policy was pursued in the name of the desire to implement the provisions of the UN Charter and international legitimacy.

He said: While we adhere to international law and the principles of world legitimacy, we wonder why such an international desire did not emerge when the matter concerned the Israeli occupation of Palestinian, Syrian, and Lebanese territories. His majesty added: I have no explanation for this contradiction except that the industrial countries are determined to reshape our region, which contains two thirds of the world's oil reserves, in a manner that serves their interests without heeding the legitimate interests of the region's peoples in development, progress, and stability.

His majesty stressed that the Arabs reject what they see as an attempt to reimpose hegemony on the region and its resources after they paid heavily for their freedom and dignity. In this respect, his majesty recalled the Arabization of the army in Jordan, the nationalization of the Suez canal, the liberation of the Arab countries from colonialism, and the removal of military bases.

His majesty appealed to the Arab nation to unite on the basis of a common outlook to serve the higher Arab interests and future Arab generations. He thanked the senators and deputies for their cooperation with the executive committee in boosting and strengthening the domestic front and making the people they represent more aware of the looming danger threatening the Arab nation, of which the Jordanian people are part. His majesty stressed that Jordan will continue its efforts to bring about an Arab solution that seeks a balance between Arab interests and legitimate interests of the world and spares the region any disasters, which will certainly not stop at the region's borders. Speakers of the House of Representatives and the Senate delivered speeches, and we will furnish you with the details in our coming newscasts.

Nation Will Not Defend Iraq Against Israel

NC1108053590 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Syrian sources have informed the newspaper AL-DIYAR that Damascus is sticking to its basic position that Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait, as this will prevent foreign intervention. Syria rejects the idea of multinational forces. The sources said that the Arab summit gave Iraqi President Saddam Husayn a chance to reconsider his position and retract his steps on the Kuwaiti crisis. The sources said that Syria will not interfere if Iraq comes under a military attack by Israel, a matter which Syria thinks can happen at any moment. This is because the Iraqi president alone should take responsibility for the consequences that may fall on Iraq and the Arab nation.

U.S. Assistant Secretary Kelly Arrives

JN1408093190 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1756 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Damascus, 13 Aug (SANA)—John Kelly, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, arrived in Damascus this afternoon.

On hand to greet him at the airport were Yusuf Shakkur, assistant foreign minister; the America Desk chief at the Foreign Ministry; and a representative of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; as well as the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

Troops Mass Along Border With Iraq

JN1008140290 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1030 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Diplomatic sources in the Gulf said the possibility of Iraqi military action against Syria has begun to increase following the movement of Iraqi troops toward northwestern Baghdad. These sources added that the Syrians have massed forces along the border area with Iraq.

Troops Slated for Saudi Arabia Service

NC1308101090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] AL-SAFIR cites a high-ranking Syrian source as saying that Syria will dispatch forces to Saudi Arabia, noting, however, that these will be token forces whose purpose is to emphasize the need for Arab presence to deal with the Gulf crisis and to affirm Arab responsibility for defending that area.

The source said that three Arab states have agreed in principle to send forces to Saudi Arabia. These states are Egypt, Syria, and Morocco. The source revealed that the decision to dispatch Arab forces was made in response to a request from Saudi Arabia.

Paper Views U.S. Support of Israeli Occupation

JN1108161390 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Damascus, 10 Aug (SANA)—AL-BA'TH newspaper said in a commentary today that the beginning of the heroic intifadah's 33d month has been countered by cooperation between Zionist occupation forces and the settlers' herds by waging indiscriminate campaigns of oppression and terrorism, described by news agencies as unprecedented in the occupied Arab territories.

It added that the Zionist crimes against the Arabs are not new; what is new is the point the occupation forces have reached in their bestial practices. These practices confirm that the concept of annihilating the Palestinian people, physically and mentally, is a major goal of the Israeli leaders' agenda. They also prove that the settlers have been fed racist ideas against the Arabs and the whole world to the point where they can kill Arabs as easily as drinking water, as did the Zionist butcher in the famous 'Uyun Qarah [Rishon Leziyyon] massacre on 20 May this year.

It added that what is also new is that this takes place in the face of terrible international callousness that proves that the world sees nothing in the Middle East but its own interests, such as oil or otherwise. The world cares about nothing other than preserving these interests and protecting them. However, when Israel kills Arabs en masse, occupies their land, violates their rights, and desecrates their holy shrines, then this is justifiable for Israel so long as these interests are preserved and maintained.

It continues: Current events in the region leave no room for doubt at all. The United States, who today calls for rejecting the aggression of one country against another and the occupation of its land, is the one who supported, financed, and backed the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands. It was the one who placed obstacles, by using the veto and otherwise, in front of all international efforts calling for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied lands, the establishment of a Palestinian state, and spreading permanent, just, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

AL-BA'TH concludes by saying: Israel will do its utmost to exploit the deteriorating and explosive situation in the region to deal the Palestinian struggle in the occupied territories a strong blow. However, the intifadah, which has over 33 months of continuous experience in struggle activities, is capable of confronting Israel and its schemes.

Commentary Applauds Arab Summit Resolutions

JN1108141090 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the emergency Arab summit resolutions condemned the Iraqi occupation, demanded its end, denounced Iraqi threats to Gulf countries, and

responded to the requests of the Gulf countries for Arab troops to support them in defense of their territory against foreign aggression.

The importance of these resolutions lies in their manifestation of a defined and clear Arab stand on one of the most dangerous crises in the Arab world. This stand took shape after stormy meetings and discussions, contacts, and negotiations on the sidelines in an atmosphere laden with tension. During these meetings, leader al-Asad played a distinguished role since he made extraordinary efforts to render this summit a success and enable it to emerge with an Arab position that would contain the crisis and prevent the danger of foreign intervention in the region.

The fact that the Arab summit formulated this position is an achievement in its own right, especially since the astounding acceleration of developments following Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and the ensuing foreign intervention in the absence of a firm and decisive Arab stand almost created a state of desperation among Arab citizens because the Arab situation seemed fragmented to the point of inability to do anything about these dangerous developments which began to threaten pan-Arab security from both within and without.

The Arab summit's resolution condemning the Iraqi occupation and demanding the return of the status quo in Kuwait plainly shows the Arab masses who is really placing himself against the will of this nation and defying its charters and agreements, which organize Arab relations. Therefore, the resolution to dispatch Arab forces to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries to defend them debunks the pretexts for foreign intervention created by the Iraqi threats to these countries, keeps the risk of foreign aggression on the region at bay, and prevents the region's falling under direct foreign hegemony and control.

It is also clear that the Arab summit's defined stand on the crisis prevents the Zionists from exploiting the situation resulting from the Gulf crisis to escalate their settlement activities in the occupied Arab territories and use the results of the crisis to serve their schemes and designs over the region.

It is also self-evident that any fragmentation in the Arab situation or the absence of Arab determination to confront this state of fragmentation gives the Zionists a golden opportunity that they know how to exploit very well to realize their near and distant objectives in the Arab homeland.

Hopes are great that the summit resolutions will help retrieve some sort of unified Arab stand which brings back cohesion to the Arab situation and averts the dangers of foreign intervention in the Arab nation and the attempts to return it to foreign hegemony and colonialist control.

Al-Asad Returns From Arab Summit in Cairo

JN1108183490 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1740 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this evening after taking part in the emergency Arab summit in Cairo and exerting great efforts to resolve the crisis resulting from the Iraqi forces' invasion of Kuwait and to check the major threats facing the Arab nation as a result of this invasion and its developments.

The accompanying delegation, comprising Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', returned with the president. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Heir Apparent Visits Damascus

Expresses 'Gratitude' for Support

JN1308175990 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1610 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Damascus, 8 Aug (SANA)—At 1700 today His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of Kuwait, arrived in Damascus. [passage omitted]

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah has, meanwhile, given a statement to the SANA correspondent, in which he said:

I am happy to be visiting Damascus, which is held in high regard by every Arab. I would like to convey greetings from the people of Kuwait to the brotherly Syrian people and the deep appreciation and thanks of the amir and people of Kuwait to the Syrian president, government, and people for their pan-Arab, just, and courageous rejection and denunciation of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait in clear violation of Arab and international conventions, including those of the United Nations and the Arab League, besides being in total disregard for and an open breach of Arab and human values, principles, and ethics.

Shaykh Sa'd added: Represented by the emergency Arab summit convened in Cairo on 9 August [date as published], the Arab nation announced its rejection and denunciation of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, as did the international community through the UN Security Council.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah noted that the Arab summit decision echoed the Security Council's denunciation of this aggression, its call for the immediate and unconditional pullout of Iraqi forces from all Kuwaiti territory, and support for Kuwait's legitimate authorities represented by the amir of the country, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Shaykh Sa'd added: I am looking forward to meeting my brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, whose brotherly and fair stand at the emergency summit has been received with appreciation and gratitude by the

people of Kuwait. I also look forward to an exchange of views with his excellency on the progress of efforts to ensure the enforcement of the Arab League and Security Council resolutions, so as to bring about the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces and the reinstatement of the legitimate national authority.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN1408071290 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] At 1900 last night, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, and his delegation.

Present at the meeting were Mahmud al-Zu'bi, prime minister; Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Ahmad 'Abd- al-'Aziz al-Jasim, Kuwait's ambassador in Damascus.

Shaykh Sa'd conveyed a message to the president from Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. The president asked him to convey a reply message.

The talks dealt with the situation in the Gulf region in light of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the Cairo emergency Arab summit resolutions.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN1408092290 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of the fraternal State of Kuwait, and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus this morning.

Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi led those who saw him off at Damascus International Airport.

Also on hand to see off the Kuwaiti prime minister were Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Ahmad 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Jasim, Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus.

After shaking hands with the senior officials who were there to bid him farewell, Mahmud Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs, cabinet ministers, and Embassy staff in Damascus, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, accompanied by al-Zu'bi, headed for the dais where the national anthems of both the State of Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic were played. Then, they reviewed the honor guard.

Afterward, the prime minister shook hands with Syria's guest, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah. He also shook hands with and bade farewell to members of the fraternal Kuwaiti delegation.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah said: I would like to begin by expressing my own as well as the delegation's gratitude for the good reception and hospitality accorded to us during our stay amongst our kinfolk in our second home, the Syrian Arab Republic.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah expressed his heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the sincere and fraternal solidarity with the State of Kuwait demonstrated by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad in its confrontation of the Iraqi aggression. He affirmed that Kuwait—amir, goverment, and people—will never forget this courageous pan-Arab position taken by fraternal Syria under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. He praised Syria for rejecting and condemning the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, its insistence on the need for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from all Kuwaiti territory, and its support for the legitimate Kuwaiti Government under His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah concluded by saying: While leaving this hospitable country, I would like to wish the fraternal Syrian people under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad continued progress, advancement, and prosperity.

Editorial Urges Return to Pre-Invasion Kuwait

JN1308105190 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Aug 90

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Dangers of the Crisis and the Prelude To Addressing It," the newspaper AL-BA'TH affirms in its editorial today that it has become clear to everybody that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, which created this explosive situation, has placed the entire region at the mouth of a raging volcano whose fire and damage, if it were to erupt, might reach everywhere in the Arab homeland and the countries surrounding it and perhaps many other world arenas.

AL-BA'TH adds: The emergency Arab summit held in Cairo called for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops. The UN Security Council also called for this. All international bodies have demanded this because guarantees on the security of world states are the most important component of world security and peace. There can be no world stability or security in international relations unless this condition is met. Hence, returning the situation to normal is the prelude to the solution. Besides, this would spare the Arab nation, particularly Iraq, the dangers of an explosion and prevent further deterioration and worsening of the situation.

The newspaper points out that it is not strange that the four-way summit held by the presidents in Alexandria

yesterday described the situation as serious with the potentials of an explosion whose far-reaching consequences cannot be predicted. The paper adds: This requires that all ways and means be used to stop the rapid acceleration of developments and events and to prevent worse and more dangerous developments from occurring, as these developments would affect all Arabs without exception.

AL-BA'TH concludes by saying: The interests of the Arab nation, especially Iraq, would be served if this nation and this country realize the facts regarding these dangers and return things in Kuwait to normal—to what they were before the invasion, as this is the only way out of the impasse, and to tackle the worsening serious crisis.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Interviewed on Reconciliation Struggle

BK1108144290 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 30 Jul 90 p 10

["Text" of interview with President Najibullah by H.K. Dua, THE HINDUSTAN TIMES editor, in Kabul on 26 July]

[Text] H.K. Dua: Mr President, your country has been going through a war for the last 11 years. What has this war cost your nation?

President Najibullah: The devastating war has inflicted heavy material and spiritual losses on the Afghan nation. Almost 1.5 million people have lost their lives and as many people injured and handicapped. Almost five million of our compatriots have become refugees. It is for this reason that healing the wounds of war and rehabilitation of the country have become the prime objective of our policy. This policy which is aimed at restoration of peace and cessation of war and bloodshed was proclaimed three years and nine months ago as our State policy. Also we have invited the world to take part not in the heightening of the war but in ensuring stability and rehabilitation of our war-stricken land. This calls for reconciliation.

Dua: Reconciliation with whom? And how?

Najibullah: First, we have decided to launch negotiations and dialogue with all the Afghan elements involved in the conflict. Secondly, it must be made clear that only those forces can contribute to a peace process which believe in peace and tranquillity. Two-thirds of the local field commanders of armed opposition have stopped fighting against us and contacts and negotiations are continuing with the other commanders. Also the refugees residing abroad are interested in the cessation of war so that they can return to their homeland.

Preliminary contacts have been established with the top levels of the moderate opposition and they have expressed support for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Fortunately, the alliance of the Afghan groups residing in Tehran has also favoured the view that the conflict should be solved through peaceful means and through free and democratic elections. Afghan intellectuals, the socio-political figures and technocrats who had left for the West during the earlier regimes have expressed their consent towards a peaceful settlement.

Thus we see an extended spectrum of our society is keen on a peaceful settlement. A basis for a peace front is almost ready because of the readiness of such a diverse strata of the Afghan population.

Only a number of terrorist and extremist elements who use the war situation to their advantage and are not concerned about people's interests oppose our peace plans and have isolated themselves. Furthermore, since the peace process has become a dire need of all Afghan people these extremist forces are becoming further isolated from the Afghan people as a whole.

On the other hand, the world is seeing a detente and mutual understanding has substituted confrontation. And these Afghan extremists will have to face these world changes.

Dua: You are referring to the groups based in Peshawar?

Najibullah: Yes, a number of extremists are in Peshawar.

Dua: Some forces inside Afghanistan also?

Najibullah: The least.

Dua: But you don't mind a dialogue with people in the Peshawar-based opposition extremist groups which, as you said, are getting isolated?

Najibullah: No, there is no rigid line as to who should enter the peace process and who should not. You listen everyday that quite a number of armed opposition groups which belong to various groups of Peshawar opt for National Reconciliation every now and then.

More than 100,000 armed opposition members belonging to various groups have joined the National Reconciliation movement since the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Dua: How much of the country is under your Government's control? It is said that your Government controls only the cities and the major highways. What exactly is the position?

Najibullah: Over 80 percent of our country is mountainous. Those who tend to accept the claim that 90 percent of the land is under opposition control should understand that there is no life or a settlement in 90 per cent of the land because it is covered by rugged mountains. If we assume that the opposition groups do control 90 percent of Afghanistan, then, why are they afraid of elections? In that case, they can have everything without any difficulty including the elections, the Loya Jirga [Grand assembly], parliament and finally, the government.

In the face of the fact that we control all the provincial cities and highways then what is left to be controlled by them? At any event, let me assure you that our government controls such a vast part of the land as was never controlled by any government in the past.

You are acquainted with the Afghan history and traditions. We have a tribal system here and we always had such a system. And such a system does not obey central authority wholly and easily. They only retain their connections with the central Government and such connections do exist even now.

Dua: What kind of relations have you established with field commanders who are in control of various areas?

Najibullah: We have had good success with the field commanders as I pointed out earlier. And the policy of National Reconciliation gives a prominent role to the field commanders in determining the destiny of war and peace in Afghanistan. Therefore, we have concentrated a lot on them. Two-thirds of them do not fight with us. A number of others are in contact with us. Our method was: first establish contact with them; then hold talks; then they start covert cooperation with us. And to test their faithfulness we give them some control tasks. In case of successful performance of control tasks then they publicly accept the National Reconciliation policy.

There are several other objective factors. For example the field commanders have fully understood that the people are tired of war.

Secondly, after the return of the Soviet forces basically the ideological basis of the Jihad has been removed and the pretext and motive for Jihad have disappeared.

Thirdly, the leaders of various tanzims or opposition groupings had become instruments of alien forces like Pakistan's ISI and Generals, and others. The field commanders now know very well the ways of these ring leaders.

Fourthly, we have plans, policies and concrete proposals for a peaceful settlement of Afghan conflict while the opposition groups have failed to offer any proposal to this effect except chanting the slogan of fighting and fighting to the last Afghan. Now Afghans are asking when there is no Afghan left alive then who would they rule over?

Because of these objective factors the field commanders have adopted quite an independent and clear position.

Likewise, the international trends towards peaceful settlement of the conflicts also have had its positive effects towards this end.

Dua: How do you think the present stalemate in the situation prevailing in Afghanistan will end? And how soon? And do you see the restoration of peace and unity in the immediate future?

Najibullah: Let me tell you clearly that if Pakistani aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan stops today, peace will be restored the very same day.

Of course, as I pointed out earlier there are a number of stubborn elements who want the continuation of war for their benefit. And let me assure you that such elements are doomed to get isolated.

Our peace plans and proposals have opened a way and people at home and abroad think these provide a sound basis for an Afghan settlement.

Also, if all international and regional problems are being solved through peaceful means, Afghanistan cannot remain as an exception—like a handkerchief to be folded and kept in a separate pocket. This problem too, subsequently has to be settled.

Thus we are optimistic that the Afghan problem will soon be settled through peaceful and political means.

Dua: What exactly are the U.S.-USSR foreign ministers discussing these days about Afghanistan? They had a meeting in Paris and they are to meet again in Irkutsk in Siberia next week? What exactly is on their agenda? Has there been any consultation with your government in this connection?

Najibullah: While we fully believe that the main key to settlement of the Afghan conflict is with the Afghans themselves, we welcome any effort and initiative by other countries especially the Super Powers aimed at the cessation of war and the restoration of peace in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union and the United States both are the international guarantors of the Geneva Agreements. It is our hope that the foreign ministers of the two countries will consider the spirit of the Agreement and the realities of Afghan society as the basis of their decisions or conclusions.

Of course, the decisions of the U.S.-USSR will accelerate peaceful settlement of the Afghan conflict. However, it is the Afghans themselves who should settle the problems relating to them and their country.

We Afghans should come together for negotiations and hold a dialogue and pave the way for peace and rehabilitation. These efforts can lead to a series of international accords or an international consensus. This consensus can include certain principles such as: guarantee independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan; its freedom and neutrality, and cessation of foreign interference and the right of the Afghan people to determine their future.

Dua: Are the Soviet Union and the United States consulting your government... prior to their talks on Afghanistan?

Najibullah: No issue can be discussed on Afghanistan at the international level without our prior mutual understanding. All these matters have been discussed with our full understanding and with our consent.

Dua: That is with the Soviet Union?

Najibullah: Yes, with the Soviet Union. And regarding the Americans, we have despatched our peace plans and proposals to their address.

Dua: You have sent proposals to the Americans?

Najibullah: Yes, to the Americans also. They have seen our statements and resolutions making our position clear.

Dua: Is there a risk in the Super Powers' taking a decision on Afghanistan without consulting the people and various leaders of Afghanistan?

Najibullah: I pointed out earlier that it is the Afghans who have the key to the settlement in their hands. Other countries can only help or assist the process.

Dua: What role can the U.S. play in this matter?

Najibullah: As an international guarantor of the Geneva Agreements, the U.S. can fulfil its responsibility towards the implementation of these agreements. The U.S. has fully understood during the last year and a half that a military option for Afghan settlement has no chance at all. It is necessary now that it helps to settle the matter through political channels while taking into consideration the existing political realities in the country. It should help all sides so that they can yield to a dialogue and negotiations and so that Afghans are able to sort out their future destiny by electing their government.

Dua: During the last three months have you noticed any changes in the U.S. attitude on the Afghanistan question? What are these changes?

Najibullah: The fact that it has shifted from seeking a military solution to a political solution indicates a great change in U.S. policy towards the Afghanistan problem. The fact that the U.S. has accepted the principle of an all Afghan dialogue and the holding of elections shows the fact that the U.S. is getting closer to accept the existing realities in Afghanistan.

Dua: Earlier, the U.S. had objections to the PDPA's [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's] participation in the elections and later on it objected to your leadership in the transitional period until the elections. And now?

Najibullah: All such assertions are regarded by us as preconditions, something which is ruled out. It is not rational for the U.S. to come up with such preconditions to settle a conflict in a country like Afghanistan. It comes to nothing but interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation.

Dua: Are Americans still sticking to these preconditions?

Najibullah: If their preconditions contradict the right of self-determination of our nation, then I believe they would have to take these back.

Dua: You are in favour of elections in Afghanistan. Who should supervise these elections?

Najibullah: As it is stated in the peace proposal of the Republic of Afghanistan and the recent assertions of the Afghan leadership that the only effective way for tackling the Afghan problem is a free and democratic election. We have also forwarded a specific mechanism for it too.

We have proposed that a Joint Commission with participation of all parties involved should be set up and this commission should regulate and monitor the elections. We also have proposed that for sound conduct of free and just elections, the UN can supervise the process of elections.

Dua: What role your government will play during the election?

Najibullah: The state of the Republic of Afghanistan will do its utmost so that elections are held in a secure, free, just and democratic atmosphere. We have even expressed our readiness to give certain powers of some ministries to the Joint Commission for helping the conduct of elections and ensuring security.

Also, we have declared that we are ready that certain units of the ministry of defence with ministry of interior together with the units of opposition shall work together under the supervision of the Joint Commission and ensure security during election.

Dua: About the original PDPA's plan to build socialism in Afghanistan. Has it been given up?

Najibullah: These were flashy words used earlier just for fashion. Even earlier, it did not conform with the social characteristics of Afghan society.

Any ideology which cannot conform to conditions prevailing in our society, the accepted norms of Afghan people and above all our history cannot be accepted in our society. The main question is how to restore peace and rehabilitate our nation. This by itself requires at least 10-15 years. Let us accomplish this task and then it is the duty of future generations to decide what path they choose for future development of the Afghan society. Whether it is capitalism or socialism or something else, it is up to them to choose. At this point we only concentrate on peace and rehabilitation of our war-stricken land. That is all.

Dua: Has King Zahir Shah any role to play in the present situation in Afghanistan?

Najibullah: Not only King Zahir Shah but, as I have pointed out on numerous occasions, all Afghan individuals and party forces can play a responsible and fruitful role in the peace process. But regarding what posts they can hold in the future totally depends on the scope of their effectiveness in the peace process.

I believe the people of Afghanistan will highly welcome and support any Afghan who can play practically an effective role in the restoration of peace in the country. Otherwise getting on top of a safe dune and observing the situation from a distance cannot help much and people would not count on it.

Dua: Is the restoration of monarchy on the agenda?

Najibullah: No! Monarchy belongs to the past history of Afghanistan.

Dua: When are you going to visit India?

Najibullah: Very soon, very very soon.

Dua: Thank you, Mr President.

Soviet-Afghan Economic Commission Meets

LD1308074190 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0510 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Kabul, Aug. 12, BAKHTAR—The delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan (RA) [words indistinct] Sarwar Mangal, deputy prime minister, after participating in the 9th sessions of the Afghan-Soviet Intergovernmental Permanent Commission on Economic cooperation which [word indistinct] in Moscow, returned (?home today).

Upon his arrival to Kabul International Airport Sarwar Mangal told to a BAKHTAR correspondent in an interview that the Soviet (?side) agreed to meet the demands of the Afghan side (?on) the delivery of a surplus of 100,000 tonnes of wheat and 50,000 tonnes of t.c.i. oil during 1990 and inform it of its positive decisions (?accordingly). Delivery of 50,000 tonnes of wheat from the yields of the Soviet Central Asia to Afghanistan was approved. It was also agreed that delivery of chemical fertilisers and pre-delivery of meat and petroleum be commenced.

The sides agreed that the level of production in the productive enterprises constructed by the USSR on the basis of the Afghan-Soviet cooperation, should [word indistinct] and stressed on provision of foodstuffs and essential goods needed by the people, improvement in the activities of the transporting companies, acceleration in the process of the construction of residential areas and its expansion by 100,000 SQM [square meters] per year, and revitalisation of the generalisation of irrigational system, mining and exporting of gas in the northern Afghanistan.

In relation to the improvement of the activities of the Afghan-Soviet projects it was agreed that at the first step necessary measures [word indistinct] to the reactivisation of mining and exploitation of the natural gas and execution of exploration affairs for discovering of new natural gas mines and residential areas adjoining to the gas industrial projects should be adopted. It was also agreed that the possibility for the rehabilitation of the work related to Kokcha Project, establishment of lettuce farm in Khwaja Alwan, reform in irrigation system of Hazhda Nehr in Balkh River be studied and discussed and the plan of action for the years 1990-91 be prepared.

In the sphere of electric energy it was agreed that the rehabilitation of the work related to the construction of electric energy projects [words indistinct], the continuation of the construction electric transmission [word indistinct] 220-kw Soviet-Kabul border, exploitation of Naghlu-Pulikhumri electric dam and electric supply of residential areas located adjacent to electrictransmission line (?will be) studied and considered. The composition [words indistinct] organs concern about the preparation of the [word indistinct] priority projects [words indistinct] programs of economic, technical, and commercial cooperation till the year 2000.

Likewise, the Afghan-Soviet portions of the (?commission notified) their organisations concerned to expedite the work of construction affairs, to consolidate the borders in [word indistinct] Port, to step up the activity of Afghan-Soviet mixed commercial companies, [word indistinct], and to take action for the balanced shipment of petroleum and foodstuffs from Haratan border, for the beginning of the construction work of Strasse Corporation in Haratan, for the training of Afghan national cadres in the Soviet Union and to increase Afghan export items to the Soviet Union. Similarly, appropriate steps should be taken for the continuation of cooperation in [words indistinct], the establishment of projects with the participation of Afghan [words indistinct] sector, bringing improvement in the direct cooperation of the republics of the Soviet Union with the provinces of the RA, for construction [words indistinct] and continuation of the working meetings of the representatives of national section of the commission.

The commission should also take action for the solution of urgent problems in respect of economic, technical, and commercial cooperation.

Sarwar Mangal emphasised that the Afghan delegation, in separate meetings with N.E. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, deputy chairman [words indistinct] ministers and minister of foreign economic relations of that country, has once again demanded from the Soviet side to evaluate the positive solution of the following issues for the year 1991. Rendering of an amount of 120-150 million roubles of gratis aid for the year 1991, postponing the payment of taxes and installments of [words indistinct] a ten-year period, entering gratis technical assistance for the [words indistinct] of the technical systems of the Salang tunnel, starting work of a rehabilitation and artificial limbs hospital on [words indistinct] basis for the Afghan disabled, which was accepted, continuation of clearing accounts based on mutual interests, granting of a loan of [word indistinct] million U.S. dollars for the [word indistinct] of clearing accounts, handing over of 5 [word indistinct] type airbuses out of which [word indistinct] aircrafts were [passage indistinct] of granting a consumer loan at a total of 100 million roubles.

Sarwar Mangal pointed out that the Afghan-Soviet sides agreed that the commission were unanimous that the tenth session of the commission will be convened in 1991 in Kabul city.

Keshtmand Returns From USSR Medical Treatment

LD1008161890 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Esteemed Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, first vice president, who had been in the USSR for a check-up and medical treatment, returned to Kabul this afternoon.

Returns to Moscow 13 Aug

LD1308051590 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0441 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Kabul, Aug 12, BAKHTAR—Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice-president of the Republic of Afghanistan today left Kabul for Moscow in order to continue medical check up there.

National Assembly Holds Joint Session 11 Aug

LD1208055790 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0443 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Kabul, Aug 11 (BAKHTAR)—The joint session of the executive body of both houses of the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan (RA) presided over by Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi, speaker of the House of Representatives of the assembly was convened at the headquarters of that assembly today, reports a BAKHTAR correspondent.

In the session, besides the organisational and (?public) affairs of the National Assembly of the RA, the issues pertaining to the measurement plan of the Autumn sessions of both houses of the assembly was widely discussed and necessary measures were adopted in the field.

Wakil Leaves for Official Visit to Switzerland

LD1308060990 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Kabul, Aug 12, BAKHTAR—'Abdul Wakil, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA] today left Kabul for Berne for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of minister of foreign affairs of Switzerland.

At the Kabul International Airport, he was seen off by Raz Muhammad Paktin, minister of interior, Daud Kawyan, deputy foreign minister and other high-ranking officials of the RA Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Bangladesh

Dhaka Cut Off From Embassies in Iraq, Kuwait

BK1108083290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Dhaka, Aug 11 (AFP)—The Bangladeshi foreign office said Saturday it had lost contact with its embassies in Kuwait and Iraq and was waiting for news of its nationals caught up in the gulf conflict. A spokesman said Dhaka's ambassador to Kuwait was off station when Iraq invaded the tiny oil-rich kingdom and many Bangladeshis have fled to Saudi Arabia, while others remain stranded in the gulf.

Referring to Iraq's announcement that all foreign embassies must move from Kuwait to Baghdad and that Kuwaiti missions abroad would no longer be recognised, the spokesman said "we have not received any official communication from Baghdad on that and thus cannot say anything now about Dhaka's decision." Earlier, an official said some 350 Bangladeshis have fled Kuwait and taken shelter in the demilitarized zone on the border with Saudi Arabia. They were hoping to enter Saudi Arabia, the official said without elaborating.

The fate of 61 Bangladeshis detained by Iraqi troops and 17 missing were still unknown, the officials said. There are an estimated 70,000 Bangladeshis in Kuwait and about 8,000 in Iraq. Bangladesh said Thursday that it had not yet decided whether to join international sanctions against Iraq to protest its invasion of Kuwait. The potential impact of sanctions on the local economy has been raised with President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, officials said, adding that a decision on the issue would be taken shortly.

This predominantly Moslem country, already under pressure from a foreign exchange crunch, has deplored the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and expressed its support for a U.N. Security Council resolution imposing mandatory sanctions against Iraq. Dhaka also supports Arab League and Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

400 Workers Reportedly Held by Iraqis

BK1208010490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1947 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Dhaka, Aug 11 (AFP)—Iraq has taken into custody about 400 Bangladeshis working at Kuwaiti defence facilities, a top official said here Saturday. Foreign Secretary Abul Ahsan told reporters the government had been in contact with the Red Cross, the United Nations and countries that have workers in Kuwait, such as India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, to prepare for a possible evacuation "should such a development become necessary."

He said some 400 Bangladeshi nationals working as civilians in Kuwaiti defence installations were being kept in camps near Baghdad but that the Iraqi ambassador in Dhaka, summoned to the Foreign Ministry earlier in the day, had promised their early release. Mr. Ahsan stressed that evacuation of Bangladeshis, estimated officially at 70,000 in Kuwait and another 8,000 in Iraq, "is not an immediate possibility at this stage."

But he said Dhaka wanted to be prepared if it needed to evacuate its citizens from the region, in turmoil since Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2. Hundreds of foreigners continued to flee Kuwait and Iraq Saturday as Western and Arab nations announced plans to send more war ships and troops to Saudi Arabia to defend it from any Iraqi invasion.

Mr. Ahsan said some 1,200 Bangladeshis had fled Kuwait and had entered the Saudi town of Khafzi. About 25 Bangladeshis were at the Bangladesh Embassy in Riyadh or had taken shelter in a Bangladeshi school.

Informed sources said another 2,000 Bangladeshis were heading for Kuwait's border with Saudi Arabia.

Bangladesh had earlier said 61 of its nationals working at a Kuwait air base as civilian technicians, cooks and cleaners were detained by Iraqi troops, and 17 had gone missing. Mr. Ahsan said Bangladesh had asked Saudi Arabia to provide assistance to its citizens seeking refuge in the kingdom.

Officials said they had lost contact with Bangladesh embassies in Kuwait and Iraq and were waiting for news of Bangladeshis caught up in the gulf conflict. Meanwhile, Minister for Labour and Manpower Sirajul Hossain Khan chaired an inter-ministerial meeting Saturday to discuss a possible evacuation plan, BSS NEWS AGENCY reported.

Bangladesh said Thursday it had not yet decided whether to join international sanctions against Iraq to protest its invasion of Kuwait. The potential impact of sanctions on the local economy has been raised with President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, officials said, adding that a decision would be taken shortly.

Remittances from tens of thousands of Bangladeshis who work in the oil-rich gulf and Arab countries are a major source of foreign exchange earnings for this predominantly Moslem country. Bangladesh has condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and expressed its support for a U.N. Security Council resolution imposing mandatory sanctions against Iraq.

Minister Says Bangladeshis in Kuwait 'Safe'

BK1408064890 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The government has allayed fears about the safety of Bangladeshi nationals in Kuwait. Addressing a news conference in Dhaka today, the labor and manpower minister, Sirajul Hussain Khan, said Bangladeshis living in Kuwait are safe and secure. Reports received so far spoke of no harassment to about 70,000 Bangladeshis there. He said a contingency plan has been taken up by the government to repatriate them, if the situation arises. At present, the government is not thinking about their immediate repatriation. The minister said that we are concerned about the 100 Hajis now stranded in Baghdad. Arrangements have been made for their repatriation. He said Bangladeshis living in Iraq are completely safe and they are engaged in their work.

500 Students Protest Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait

BK1208091290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0832 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Dhaka, Aug 11 (AFP)—About 500 Bangladeshi students demonstrated Sunday against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, but riot police prevented them from marching to the Iraqi Embassy here as planned, witnesses said. The demonstrators from the student wing of the rightist Jamaat-i-Islami Party carried placards and chanted slogans such as "Break the black hand of (Iraqi President) Saddam Husayn," "Launch a united fight for Islamic unity" and "We demand security and safety for all expatriates in invaded Kuwait."

Police said two leaders of the group went to the embassy gate to present a memorandum of their demands—including immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait—but were refused entry. No Iraqi Embassy officials met the student representatives, police added. A spokesman contacted at the embassy said "we did not see any demonstration."

There are an estimated 70,000 Bangladeshis in Kuwait and about 8,000 in Iraq. Foreign Secretary Abul Ahsan said some 1,200 Bangladeshis have fled Kuwait into Saudi Arabia and that Dhaka had asked the Kingdom to provide assistance to citizens seeking refuge there. But he stressed that evacuation of Bangladeshis still in Kuwait and Iraq "is not an immediate possibility at this stage." Mr. Ahsan said the government had been in contact with the Red Cross, the United Nations and countries that have workers in Kuwait and Iraq, including India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Bangladesh said Saturday that Iraq has taken into custody about 400 of its nationals working in Kuwaiti defence facilities.

Officials said an Iraqi envoy, who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry Saturday, had promised the early release of detained Bangladeshi nationals. They said Dhaka had lost contact with its embassies in Kuwait and Iraq and was waiting for news of its citizens caught up in the Gulf conflict. Bangladesh has "deplored" the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and backed the U.N. Security Council resolution imposing mandatory sanctions against Iraq.

200 March on U.S. Embassy 13 Aug

BK1408012590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1901 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Dhaka, Aug 13 (AFP)—Some 200 Bangladeshi students demonstrated Monday for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the gulf, witnesses said. The students, from the Swadin Jubo Andolon (Free Youth Movement), marched to the U.S. Embassy in Dhaka chanting slogans such as "Americans Get Out From Islam's Holy Land" and "Break the Black Hands of American Imperialists."

Police, who rushed to the scene after being summoned by embassy security, detained several protestors but released them after several hours, witnesses said. The anti-American demonstration came a day after some 500 students belonging to the rightist Jamaat-e-Islami political party protested outside the Iraqi Embassy against Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Bangladesh has deplored the Iraqi invasion and backed the United Nations Security Council resolution on mandatory sanctions against Iraq and other resolutions of the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

India

Pakistan Foreign Secretarial Talks Open in Delhi

Discuss Kashmir

BK1008161590 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] The talks between the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India began in New Delhi today. As requested by Pakistan, in the morning session which lasted for about three hours, both sides discussed the situation in Kashmir and pulling back their troops to the peace-time positions. They also continued their talks at a special session lasting for about an hour in the afternoon without aides. Radio Pakistan representative reports from New Delhi that both sides are expected to hold talks tomorrow morning on specific steps for the restoration of trust.

The Pakistani delegation is led by Foreign Secretary Dr. Tanvir Ahmad Khan and the Indian delegation by Muchkund Dubey. The Pakistan foreign secretary had an hour-long meeting with the Indian external affairs minister, I.K. Gujral, this afternoon. At the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, Gujral expressed his desire that the two foreign secretaries should continue their talks, even for several more rounds. He asked the Pakistan foreign secretary to assure the government and the people of Pakistan that India does not have any design to launch a military confrontation between the two countries. He stressed the need for maintaining mutual contacts.

Talks Conclude 11 Aug

BK1108160090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The foreign secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India concluded in New Delhi today. Foreign Secretary Tanvir Ahmad Khan led the Pakistani delegation, while Indian Foreign Secretary Muchkund Dubey headed his country's side. Sources close to the Pakistani delegation said the Pakistani side paid special attention to the situation in Kashmir and urged the Indian Government to take effective steps to check the atrocities being committed by the Indian security forces in occupied Kashmir. The Pakistani delegation emphasized that the Indian Government's recent decision to grant discretionary powers to the Indian security forces has led to a substantial increase in the incidents of violence in the Kashmir Valley. It was made clear to the Indian delegation that the government and the people of Pakistan cannot remain oblivious of the sufferings of the Kashmiri people.

These sources said that the Indian delegation maintained its negative attitude to the proposal for redeployment of and reduction in troops to an acceptable level. You might recall that the Pakistani delegation had emphasized the need for an agreement for the redeployment of troops as part of current efforts to build mutual confidence.

Radio Pakistan's representative has reported from New Delhi that during their three-hour talks, the two sides considered specific confidence-building measures. The Pakistani delegation agreed to continue the talks, but proposed that progress thus far made in the talks be assessed before finalizing any date for future negotiations.

Foreign Secretary Tanvir Ahmad Khan held a 40-minute meeting with Indian Prime Minister V.P. Singh today and conveyed to him messages of good wishes from President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.

Ahmad Khan Comments

BK1208155190 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] [Pakistan] Foreign Secretary Tanvir Ahmad Khan has said that excellent progress has been made in connection with two confidence-building measures at the just-concluded secretary-level talks between Pakistan and India in New Delhi. These measures relate to giving advance information about military exercises and control of violation of either country's airspace by military aircraft. Talking to newsmen prior to his departure for home from New Delhi, he said Pakistan explained several issues and other proposals relating to many other confidence-building measures, which are now under consideration. He said he is unable to understand why further progress was not made on most of the issues which they discussed for the second time.

The foreign secretary added that discussions would have been more fruitful and positive had the Kashmir issue and the question of redeployment of troops—which Pakistan considers central issues—been discussed at the talks. Answering a question, Tanvir Ahmad Khan said that Pakistan condemns international terrorism, because it has been greatly affected by international terrorism during the past six-to-seven years.

Tanvir Ahmad Khan was seen off by Indian Foreign Secretary Muchkund Dubey. Last night, he met with prominent Indian scholars and editors.

Outcome Detailed

BK1108163990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The foreign secretaries-level talks between India and Pakistan concluded in New Delhi today.

Briefing newsmen, the [Indian] foreign secretary, Mr. Muchkund Dubey, said good progress has been made on some specific confidence-building measures to defuse tension between the two countries. He said India is

reasonably confident of being able to finalize one or even two agreements on these measures at the next round of talks to be held in Islamabad in the last week of next month. These relate to advance information on military exercises and maneuvers and on prevention of airspace violations by military aircraft.

On the main question of Pakistan supporting the terrorists in subversive activities in Kashmir and Punjab, Mr. Dubey said India has put forward five suggestions to Pakistan, which, if complied with, would signal their intention to end such activities. These measures are verifiable and would generate confidence in India about the sincerity of Islamabad to build friendly ties. The foreign secretary said the Pakistan side assured India that they will consider these suggestions very seriously and will give their reactions at the next meeting.

Replying to questions, Mr. Dubey said India would proceed further on the basis of Pakistan's response to these measures. Mr. Dubey also gave the major points made by the prime minister, when the Pakistan foreign secretary called on Mr. V.P. Singh.

The prime minister said the two countries should not allow the long term objective of developing a friendly and harmonious relationship to be obscured in any manner because of the immediate problems that they may be facing. He asked Mr. Tanvir Ahmad Khan to convey his request for the resumption of Indo-Pak dialogue at all levels to the new government in Islamabad and to the president. The prime minister said it is also supremely necessary that Pakistan should make friendly gestures toward India to restore trust and confidence. The prime minister referred to the far-reaching changes taking place in the world and said the challenge could be met by the countries of South Asia acting together, particularly India and Pakistan.

Spokesman Confirms Pakistan Kashmir Border Clash

BK1408005190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1748 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Jammu, India, Aug 13 (AFP)—Eight Pakistani soldiers died in a border clash with Indian troops in Kashmir over the weekend, a defence spokesman here said Monday. The spokesman confirmed Islamabad reports of a skirmish between Indian and Pakistani troops in Kashmir's Kel area, which he said took place late Saturday.

He said eight Pakistani soldiers were killed in the incident while the Indians suffered no losses. The spokesman denied an Islamabad report that the clash followed an Indian attempt to capture a Pakistani post. Instead, he said, the Indians repulsed a Pakistani attack on an Indian position.

A Pakistani defence spokesman in Islamabad said Indian soldiers used heavy artillery and mortars in their attack on a Pakistani post which he said was thrown back.

Defense Ministry Denies Attack

BK1408092490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] The Indian Government has refuted the Pakistani claim that there was an attack from the Indian side across the line of control in Kel sector of Kashmir. A Defense Ministry spokesman said that there has been no such attack and hence no casualties. Earlier, Pakistan had claimed that its forces repulsed an Indian attack last Sunday [12 August].

150 Kashmiri Hindus Rally Outside U.S. Embassy

BK1408100290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 14 (AFP)—Some 150 young Kashmiri Hindus rallied Tuesday outside the U.S. Embassy here to seek protection from Moslem rebels fighting for secession in India's northern Kashmir state. The youths chanted slogans outside the heavily-guarded embassy for 30 minutes, denouncing Moslem militancy in Kashmir, before submitting a memorandum to U.S. diplomats demanding rehabilitation, witnesses said.

The protest, which was preceded by a one kilometer (mile) march to the embassy, located in the heart of the capital, was called by the "Action Against Genocide of Kashmiri (Hindu) Pandits." The organisation groups members of the Hindu Pandit community who have fled Moslem-majority Jammu and Kashmir state to escape increasing violence blamed on Moslem militants seeking to secede from India.

The memorandum accused the militants of slaughtering Hindus and criticised the Indian and Kashmir governments for allegedly failing to protect the Pandit community. "Hundreds of Kashmiri Pandits have been butchered in a cold blooded manner, their bodies tortured beyond recognition and many women (have been) gangraped," the memorandum said. "We have been disowned by both the Jammu and Kashmir state and the Indian Governments," it added. "Therefore, we are constrained to appeal to you to help us in our rehabilitation."

About 50 armed policemen accompanied the young marchers, who carried placards which read: "We have been made refugees in our own country" and "Stop genocide of Kashmiri Pandits." The Hindus dispersed peacefully after submitting the memorandum.

Some 1,141 people have died this year in violence linked to the Moslem independence campaign in Kashmir, the only Indian state where Moslems outnumber Hindus, the country's majority community. India accuses Pakistan of arming the Kashmir militants. Islamabad has refuted the charge, but expressed support in principle for the campaign to free Kashmir from Indian control. India and Pakistan have fought two wars over Kashmir, one third of which is controlled by Islamabad.

Report on Bhutto Message Seeking Help Denied

BK1408093790 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The government has categorically denied a report in a section of the press that it had received and rejected a message from the dismissed Pakistani prime minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, seeking Indian help to remain in Pakistan.

In a clarification issued in New Delhi today, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that there is no question of any message of the kind referred to in some newspapers of seeking Indian intervention ever having been conveyed. So, there is no question of turning down the message, he added.

Iraqi Permission Sought for Evacuation Plan

BK1008162490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] India has approached the Iraqi authorities for permission to evacuate Indian nationals from Kuwait by road, sea, or air. Disclosing this to newsmen in New Delhi this evening, the external affairs minister said that New Delhi's efforts to approach Iraqi authorities in this regard was made through the Indian ambassador in Baghdad and also thorough the Iraqi ambassador in New Delhi. The obvious nearest point to take them out of Kuwait will be Jordan, though they have to make a long journey by road. Logistics and other details will be worked out soon after permission is received from the Iraqi authorities.

Mr. Gujral said New Delhi has also asked the Iraqi authorities to allow the Indian Embassy to remain in Kuwait to look after the interests of Indians there. Mr. Gujral said New Delhi was able to contact the Indian ambassador in Kuwait today who again informs that all Indians there are safe. He said the government will leave no stone unturned in its efforts to protect the lives of its nationals in Kuwait. He announced that in addition to an information office in Trivandrum, another office of the External Affairs Ministry will function in Cochin from Sunday to provide information to the people about the Indians in Kuwait. Two more telephones will be added to the three already functioning to answer inquiries.

Earlier, making a suo moto statement in the Rajya Sabha, Mr. Gujral said according to definite information received from our ambassador in Baghdad, all Indian nationals in Iraq, including those working close to the border with Kuwait, are also safe. He informed the house that the Iraqi Foreign Office has told our ambassador in Baghdad that no Indian national from the British Airways flight which landed in Kuwait shortly before the airport was closed has been brought to Baghdad.

Iraq Permits Evacuation

BK1108160590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] India is sending a plane to Amman in Jordan to bring back about 700 Indian pilgrims stranded in Iraq. An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that the Iraqi Government has permitted the Indian embassy in Baghdad to take these pilgrims by road to the Jordanian capital. These pilgrims, after their Hajj, had gone to Karbala, an Islamic pilgrim center in Iraq.

The spokesman said all the 120 Indian passengers and crew of the British Airways flight stranded in Kuwait are safe. The Indian ambassador in Kuwait was allowed to meet and talk to them. The government has also decided to strengthen Indian mission in Iraq to deal with various consular problems relating to Indian nationals in Kuwait and Iraq. Iraq has been approached with all necessary details to augment the staff and other facilities of the Indian mission in Baghdad. He said India is in constant touch with Iraq and had requested that those who wish to leave Iraq may be allowed to do so.

The spokesman said the External Affairs Ministry office in Cochin is being strengthened to meet the increased demand of returning Indians from Iraq and Kuwait.

Air India To Airlift 700

BK1208130690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Air India is to operate special flights during the next three days to Amman to airlift about 700 Indian pilgrims who are stranded at Baghdad. Air India would operate two Airbus A-310's tomorrow and Wednesday and one Boeing 747 on Tuesday. An Air India spokesman said in Bombay today the airlines would operate additional flights besides increasing capacity on some of its rescheduled flights to the Gulf for the purpose.

The deputy railway minister, Mr. Ajay Singh, has said the Iraqi Government has assured that Indian nationals in Iraq and Kuwait would be provided all protection and there is no need for any panic. Mr. Singh who had been briefed by the External Affairs Ministry was talking to newsmen in Cochin today.

Envoy To Visit Iraq

BK1208162590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] India proposes to send a special envoy to Iraq to discuss all issues to ensure the safety and security of Indian nationals living in Iraq and Kuwait. An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi that our ambassador at Kuwait spoke to senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs today. Our mission at Kuwait has set up area committees consisting of Indian citizens to coordinate and sort out the problems of our people living

there. Our ambassador has conveyed that essential services, food supplies, and communication within Kuwait are functioning normally. Two Indian aircraft are going to Amman tomorrow and Tuesday to bring back the 700 Hajj pilgrims stranded in Iraq. They will be brought to Amman from where they will fly back to New Delhi. Five hundred other Indians living in Iraq who want to come back are also being brought back. Our embassy in Kuwait is making all arrangements to give necessary travel permits to them.

Minister Departs

BK1308170690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The civil aviation minister, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan, left New Delhi for Amman today to discuss the problems of Indians in various countries in the Gulf in the wake of the current situation there. The minister will also be visiting Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. Mr. Khan left by a special aircraft 130 Airbus which has gone to Amman to bring back the Indian pilgrims and others stranded in Iraq who are reaching the Jordanian capital by road. About 700 pilgrims and 500 other Indian nationals in Iraq are reaching Amman to fly back home. Another special flight will be leaving for Amman tomorrow. The official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi that the government has decided to send two more special flights this week itself.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan will meet Indian nationals working in these countries. His main purpose is to allay the fears and reassure them that there is no need to panic and they need not leave their jobs and come back home.

The spokesman said latest reports from Kuwait suggest that all Indian nationals are able to move about freely and go to their places of work. He said the government is in frequent and regular contact with all our missions in the area and said that the situation in the Gulf is tense, but it has by no means gone beyond control.

Editorial Terms Iraqi Invasion 'Deplorable'

BK1208082290 Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Aug 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Indefensible Conflict"]

[Text] Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is, to say the least, deplorable. It will strain credulity to accept Baghdad's version that the government was overthrown by an indigenous revolutionary movement which asked for Iraq's assistance. But it must be remembered that even at the time when Britain withdrew and Kuwait became independent, General Kassim, the then ruler of Iraq, had asserted that Kuwait was part of his country, separated from the motherland by imperialist intrigues and interventions. Only the presence of British troops prevented the forcible incorporation, and though later Baghdad reluctantly recognised the independence, it was really a recognition of the limits of its power. Baghdad has some complaints—the frontier remains undemarcated; the Rumaila oil-fields is located astride this disputed frontier and Baghdad has been accusing Kuwait of 'stealing' its oil. Above all, Kuwait is accused by Iraq of deliberately depressing oil prices by exceeding its OPEC-fixed quota, an action which has created financial problems for the Iraqi government, which to a considerable extent is dependent on the revenue from oil, and which is still licking the wounds of its long war with Iran. But mediators had brought the disputants to the negotiating table and considering the weakness of Kuwait's positions the emir would have had no alternative but to yield; but he refused to do so. What led Mr. Saddam Hussayn to invade is the real question? To that at present there is no answer. He certainly would have known that it would give the West an opportunity to condemn Iraq in the UN and in the present international context the Soviet Union will not oppose the Western moves. The Arab heads of state too would condemn, for it is not a done thing for an Arab country to invade another. President Hussayn is not an emotional politician who acts on the spur of the moment. He is an ambitious and calculating leader who is driven by the urge to create a powerful Arab state and bring about Arab unity. Mr. Saddam's use of force needs to be condemned.

Communist Party Demands U.S. Withdrawal

BK1108163690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The Communist Party of India has urged the government to activate the Nonaligned Movement to bring about a peaceful solution to the problem created by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. In a statement issued in New Delhi today, the party also condemned the unilateral intervention by the United States in the Gulf crisis and demanded U.S. withdrawal from the region.

Oil Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR

BK1108122990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol delineating the future course of cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil exploration. The protocol was signed at the end of the eighth meeting of the Indo-Soviet working group on cooperation in the filed of oil industry. It was signed by the visiting Soviet deputy minister of oil and gas industry, Mr. (A.K. Mukhamadiziayanov) and the Indian Petroleum secretary, Dr. (Madhav Godbule).

The protocol provides for the detailed program of work in the intensive integrated exploration projects in the north Cambay and Cauvery basins.

Minister Says Oil Stocks May Last Five Weeks

BK1208081690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The union minister for petroleum and chemicals has said that the Center is making efforts to get additional crude oil from the Soviet Union, Malaysia, and Indonesia to tide over the present oil crisis. In an interview to PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA], Mr. M.S. Gurupadaswamy, said that this has been done to offset any disruption in supplies from Kuwait or Iraq.

Speaking to newsmen in Madras today, he said that stocks of petroleum in hand may last only for five more weeks. The minister appealed to the state governments and other establishments to cooperate with the Center in saving as much oil as possible.

He also announced setting up of two aromatic chemical projects in Manali near Madras and Salimpur during the eighth [five-year development] plan.

Gujral Leaves for Moscow To Discuss Gulf Crisis

BK1408052690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, left for Moscow this morning for discussions with the Soviet leaders on the current situation in the Gulf. Our correspondent says the discussions are likely to be held with particular reference to a large number of Indians working in the Gulf countries.

Gandhi Forecasts Midterm Elections Early 1991

BK1108095490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has criticized the National Front government for the situation in Kashmir. In an interview to a Calcutta weekly, he alleged that the former governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Jag Mohan, wanted to bring in the banned JKLF [Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front] as the new political force in Kashmir by discrediting the Congress and the National Conference.

In his first formal interview after the last Lok Sabha elections, Mr. Gandhi answered several questions on various subjects. Owning responsibility for his party's defeat, Mr. Gandhi said that as the leader of the party, he must carry the responsibility. He said lack of communication with the people and the media was one of the reasons for his party's defeat. The Congress-I chief was critical of the National Front government's foreign policy, and said India has now become a nonentity in international affairs. Mr. Gandhi said in his party's assessment, midterm elections will be held early next year.

Haryana Chief Dismisses Four Cabinet Ministers

BK1008131090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] An agency message just received from Chandigarh says that the Haryana chief minister, Mr. Hukum Singh, has dismissed four of his cabinet ministers on the charge of leading a dissident campaign for a change in the leadership of the state Janata Dal legislature party. More details are awaited.

Testing of Akash Missile Planned 'This Month'

BK1008093690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] The country's most modern medium-range surface-to-air missile, Akash, is to be test-fired later this month. Disclosing this, the scientific adviser to the Defense Ministry, Dr. V.S. Arunachalam, told news persons in New Delhi that the unique feature of Akash is that it will have the multitarget handling capability. Mr. Arunachalam said the surface-to-surface missile, Prithvi, and the short-range surface-to-air missile, Trishul, are already in production and will be inducted into service by 1992.

Three 'Terrorists' Killed, Six Arrested in Punjab

BK1208050890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] In Punjab, three terrorists have been killed and six arrested in separate incidents since last night. According to an official spokesman two terrorists were killed in an encounter with security forces near the village Sasewal. One AK-47 rifle was among the arms and ammunition recovered from them.

Terrorists shot dead a member of a rival gang in the village Bhuregal. In two separate encounters security forces arrested six terrorists from Majitha area. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered from the possession.

Four 'Terrorists,' Two Police Killed in Punjab

BK1308045890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] In Punjab, nine persons, including four terrorists and two policemen, have been killed in separate incidents since last night, while the deputy superintendent of police [DSP] escaped an attempt on his life.

According to an official spokesman, two terrorists have been killed in (Sadiq) area of Faridkot District and two in Valtoha area of Amritsar District in separate encounters with security forces. In Ferozepore District, terrorists ambushed a police patrolling party and gunned down two policemen in Zilla area. In another incident in the district, terrorists ambushed a jeep of the DSP and seriously injured his bodyguard in (Khalkurd) area.

24 'Terrorists' Killed in Kashmir in 48 Hours

BK1208150490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] In the Kashmir Valley, 24 terrorists were killed and arms and ammunition recovered during the last 48 hours. According to police sources, 24 terrorists were killed in a cross firing incident in Kupwara District when some terrorists fired on a patrol party. Four security personnel sustained injury in this incident.

In downtown Srinagar at Narwara, terrorists looted over 29 lakh rupees from the branch of the Jammu and Kashmir Bank yesterday. One dead body was recovered from Baramula District today. Reports of bomb blasts and arson have come from different parts of the valley. Meanwhile, curfew was relaxed for 12 hours in Srinagar City today, except in Idgah locality.

Iran

Rafsanjani, Security Council Meet on Gulf Crisis

LD1108173190 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The Supreme National Security Council held a session this afternoon headed by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and attended by its members, supreme military commanders, and political advisors. The current crisis in the Persian Gulf resulting from the occupation of Kuwait by Iraqi forces and the subsequent and unprecedented buildup of foreign forces in the region was discussed and reviewed.

During the session it was stressed that the occupation and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq is completely unacceptable to Iran, and Iran continues to recognize Kuwait as an independent country. Iran is also concerned about the situation in the region. As a result of the increased presence of foreign forces in the region, particularly in the waters of the Persian Gulf, the crisis has deepened. The only solution as far as the Islamic Republic of Iran is concerned is the immediate and unconditionl withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, and it is keeping the critical situation in the region under a watchful and concerned eye.

The session also stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran will defend its national interests under any circumstances with complete readiness. It also decided that the Foreign Ministry will take appropriate action to insure the safety of Iranians in Kuwait.

Letter to UN Rejects 'Any Changes' in Region

LD1108092790 Tehran IRNA in English 0742 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] United Nations, New York, Aug. 11, IRNA—Iran as the most powerful country in the Persian Gulf region rejects any changes in the political geography of the region.

This was made clear in a letter to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Friday [10 August]. The letter added that the Iraqi invasion, occupation and annexation of Kuwait are in violation of all international laws and regulations and strongly condemned.

It also said that the Iraqi aggressive move was to the advantage of the domination seeking powers and the Zionist regime and called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

Afghan Commanders Condemn Iraqi Aggression

NC1108065990 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The first gathering of the jihad commanders of western Afghanistan which was held in Tehran ended yesterday afternoon after three days of deliberations. The participants issued a resolution that says: We want to form a common front in Afghanistan which will include all jihad forces and we want all the leaders of Islamic parties and jihad officials to work toward the consolidation of unity and the formation of a common political front and to seriously set aside group problems.

The resolution calls on the United Nations to halt the plan for the return of Afghan refugees. In continuation, the resolution states: The election and the formation of a council is an Islamic principle, and once the conditions become favorable the Muslim Afghan nation will accept elections.

The resolution also condemns Iraq's recent aggression against Kuwait and emphasizes: We expect a rapid solution to the differences between the two countries through peaceful means and understanding to prevent any pretext by the superpowers for their presence in the region.

The participants in this gathering—the jihad commanders of western Afghanistan—also agreed that a committee comprising representatives of jihad fronts in western Afghanistan be formed in Herat, Farah, Nimruz, Qandahar, Helmand, Badghis, and Ghowr in order to follow up the decisions of the gathering and that this committee be named the Committee for the Coordination of the Fronts in Western Afghanistan.

The jihad commanders of western Afghanistan thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for having created the possibility for this gathering, and requested that a congress with the participation of all the leaders of parties and groups and of jihad commanders be held in the Islamic Republic of Iran with the objective of creating a unanimity of views among all the mujahidin and the Muslim Afghan nation.

During the last session of this gathering Foreign Minister Mr. Velayati lauded the struggles of the Muslim Afghan people and stated: Today a rule cannot be imposed on people, and the rule which will come to power in Afghanistan should be based on the people's vote. He

added: I see a bright future for Afghanistan. Of course, the beginning of political activities is always coupled with difficulties as you also met difficulties in the beginning of your military activities. But with comprehensive efforts, you will surely be victorious.

The foreign minister told the jihad commanders of western Afghanistan: As in the past, we cannot be indifferent toward your fate and as the Islamic Republic of Iran, we consider it our duty to stand beside you.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, chairman of the Supreme Assembly for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, was another speaker at the concluding session of the gathering of jihad commanders of western Afghanistan. Lauding the combatant commanders of Afghanistan, he said: Even though many factors play a role in final victory, nevertheless faith and unity are the two main factors that ensure the victory of the combatants fighting in the path of God.

*RESALAT Report on 1 Jul Majles Session

90AS0191A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
2 Jul 90 pp 5, 10, 11

[Text] Majid Ansari, deputy from Zarand-Kerman: Revival of the true hajj is a great achievement of the Islamic Revolution.

The first pre-agenda speaker during the open session of the Islamic Consultative Majles was Mr. Majid Ansari, the representative of the people of Zarand-Kerman. In his speech he offered his condolences on the occasions of the anniversary of the bloody martyrdom of the birds of the house of God [hajj pilgrims], the martyrs of the 29 June catastrophe, the martyrdom of Ayatollah Sadduqi, and the death of thousands of our dear compatriots from Gilan and Zanjan Provinces who died in the recent devastating earthquake.

He then said: Victory of the Islamic Revolution was the biggest and most important event of the 20th century. It created fundamental changes in the social and political perspective and was able to change the Islamic as well as the international political equations. It saved the path of the caravan of humanity from its steep decline. It shined heavenly rays of light upon mankind and gave hope of a respectable life to the dejected hearts of the slapped, deprived [masses] of the world. It was able to cause and direct an enormous earthquake on the ruling pillars of the powerful in the East and the West, especially the great Satan: America. This great miracle was realized only as a result of the return to the pure Islam and the heavenly identity of the national masses of the society and [was implemented] by the capable hand of the proclaimer of freedom, his eminence the imam (God's peace be upon him). Among great feats of the Islamic Revolution is the revival of the hajj of Ibrahim and the hajj of Mohammad (God's praise unto him). The hajj which is in accordance with the [Koranic] verse of "And lead us to Ibrahim and Esma'eil..". For the realization of this God [is to] having sought covenant for His prophets and great disciples to cleanse the house of God from any impurity for His subject's worship of Him. It is for this reason that in the first position of Ibrahim, Mohammad (AS) [peace be upon him] and 'Ali (AS) launched into the breaking of idols in order to cleanse the house of God from all but His presence. This sacred house of God is none other than the people who see their advantages in it [as published]. "In order to witness the realization of their interests." [Arabic verse] The hajj, which through its great and interesting ceremonies, Muslims must shoot at the Satan and loudly declare their hatred and disgust of the heretics. The hajj, which is an exercise of the solidarity of the combatant Islamic nation against heresy and arrogance and, finally, with the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the hajj of objection, power, integrity, aggressiveness, and turmoil replaces the hajj of silence, immobility, reconciliation, and the American hajj.

He added: In the low and miserable reaction of America, and Wahabbi [Saudi] lackeys of America, the sacred boundaries of Justice [God] was broken and the cobblestones of the streets of Mecca were smeared with the sacred blood of sons of Ibrahim and Esma'eil. Our alert late imam in a message on this occasion deeply analyzed this event and considered it a calculated plan designed by America, when he said: "We have considered all these crimes the work of America and, with God's help, will respond to them in an opportune time." Therefore, the sad events in Mecca did not end with the ghastly murder of over 400 of God's guests. The great calamity is the rule of heretic sons of Satan—the Sa'ud family—on the house of God and the shrine of His Prophet, as agents of the great Satan. As the exalted leader of the revolution [the imam] recently stated in his message, "There is no sadness greater than knowing that holders of the key to the house of God are servants of America." For this reason, liberating the sacred shrines and cleansing the house of the Lord from the dirt of existence of the inheritors of Abu Lahab and Abu Jahl [enemies of Islam] is no different from the global fight of the oppressed against America. Since Islamic and Qoranic justice prescribes retribution for all the Islamic nation, for the murder of Iranian and non-Iranian pilgrims, God willing, in place of each and every martyr in the blessed Mecca, one Jewish son of the reveler of the Sa'ud family or American advisers working in America [as published] must be sent to hell by the resistance cells of Hezbollah. Also, in place of every one of the 16 hajji and selfless Kuwaiti Muslims whose sacred blood was spilled at the foot of the great idol, America, at least 16 of the thick-necked executioners and Saudi princes must be beheaded. However, we must know that issues of [Saudi] Arabia, Lebanon, the explosion in the Iranian Islamic Revolution Party headquarters, the imposed war of the damned Saddam, the massacre of Kashmiri and Soviet Azerbaijani Muslims, are horrendous crimes being committed against world Moslems in line with a continuous ring of conspiracies being orchestrated by America, Israel, and other arrogant forces with the cooperation of their reactionary lackeys. In another part of his message,

the imam says: "Most weak nations of the world, especially Muslims, are imprisoned in the political quarantine of the arrogance and, among all of this, [Saudi] Arabia has taken control of the pilgrims in the House of God. It is in this light that I say, in full confidence, that the events on Mecca represent none other than the principal policy of the world-mongers to eradicate the free Moslems." Also, analyzing the results of the march in Mecca, our dear [late] imam states: "The march on Mecca and al-Madinah resulted in shutting down [Saudi] Arabia's oil valves. It is the marches in condemnation [of heretics] on Mecca and al-Madinah which will result in the demise of the lackeys of America and Russia." Therefore, to properly confront all this evil and villainy, we [should] launch the creation of the borderless World Oppressed Party and the formation of a great Islamic organization. The imam says: Wars are ideologically motivated and are void of any limits and geographical boundaries. In our ideological war we must mobilize the Islamic soldiers in the world, and by informing the great Moslem masses all over the world take the administration of the house of God and the people away from America and its servants and give it back to true representatives of the people; otherwise, under the rule of the house of Sa'ud, the possibility of correct and complete implementation will not be possible.

In another part of his speech, the speaker referred to the recent devastating earthquake and said: Again, I offer my most sincere condolences and am thankful for the relentless efforts and strong management that has been implemented by the respected government and responsible officials in regard to helping the victims. Also, I thank the great people of Iran—who are examples of resistance and steadfastness—for their high spirit and who have impressed the world with their generosity and high volume of assistance to victims and survivors of the quake. I thank all the free people of the world and the governments who, in sincerity and in line with human kindness, rushed to the aid of the Iranian people. I also endorse the government's decision to accept foreign aid and, thus, thwart the negative propaganda against us. Here I must give notice to the opportunist criminals in the governments of America, England, [Saudi] Arabia, Egypt, and Iraq; that your ghastly crimes will never be forgotten by the Iranian people; and do not think that by deceit, trickeries, or that by sending a little aid to Iran you can lessen the level of hatred and public disgust of our people [toward yourselves]. Even in regard to natural disasters such as earthquake and flood, the people of Iran consider America, world powers, and regional reactionaries, responsible. If it were not for their crimes and pressures after the revolution, our government could have found the grounds to spend the public wealth in their service and [thus] lessen the casualties and damages [resulting from the earthquake]. The people of Iran consider the slogan of "Death to America" as the manifestation of the cry of "There is no god but God" and will not trade it for anything else. The unforgivable blaspheme against the sacred Islam and the Prophet (AS) by England and its mercenary writer, Salman Rushdie, cannot be forgotten or forgiven under any circumstances, and the decisive decree issued by the [late] imam shall be in force until its practical implementation. I do declare that even the free and Muslim survivors of the earthquake are prepared to sell all that is left of their belongings in order to prepare the tools and facilities for the execution of Salman Rushdie. We will never forget the spilled blood of 400 pilgrims at the house of God and, also, the close cooperation of the executioner [King] Fahd with Saddam [Husayn]. We consider Fahd a culprit, along with America and Iraq, in spilling the blood of the people of the war-torn region and missile-stricken cities of Iran. Assistance from the Saudi Government cannot cover up all this villainy and malaise. The people of Iran have not forgotten the aid to Iraq during and after the war. Indeed, if Saddam's humanistic sentiments have blossomed, is it not more apt if he refrains from creating hurdles in the path of the implementation of [UN] Resolution 598, so that the imprisoned sons of both nations of Iran and Iraq can return to their homes and the occupied Iranian territories can be cleansed from the dirty existence of Ba'athist usurpers. How can the Iranian people believe humanistic gestures of the bloody-fanged wolves? If it is the belief of America, England, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq that they can make the officials of the sacred Islamic regime of Iran feel obligated for such assistance and force them to be silent, it is an immature perception because the officials of the Iranian nation are children of Ashura [10th day of Moharram; anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn]. Slogans of Ashura are on their lips and, once again at the outset of Moharram they shout "Refuge from degradation." [Arabic verse]

Hossein Sobhaninia, Neyshabur Deputy: The government can rebuild the quake-stricken regions only with active participation of the people.

Mr. Hossein Sobhaninia, the representative of the people of Neyshabur, was the second pre-agenda speaker during yesterday's open session of the Islamic Consultative Majles. In his speech, he referred to the recent devastating earthquake and said: The God-seeking people of Iran have once again been subject to a great divine test. The harrowing earthquake in the north and north-east of our country was a divine test which caused many damages to the lives and property of the Muslim nation.

While continuing offering his condolences, he added: The harrowing earthquake in Gilan and Zanjan Provinces is among those events which require great patience, deep faith and all-encompassing efforts and coordination of aid efforts. The depth of the calamity is such and the amount of damages is so extensive that the government, only with the help of the ever-present people, can eradicate the problems. Indifference, shrugging off responsibilities, slipping into a corner and nagging under these circumstances—even when those whose hands were smeared with the blood of our nation are apparently extending their cooperation and assistance—are unforgivable sins. We must do whatever we can. This is what we have witnessed in the past few days and, in all

fairness, our good people have demonstrated examples of giving aid to their dear compatriots, alongside their devoted government and sympathetic officials. What is noticeable here is the wave of popular aid from various corners of the world in sympathy and [with their] assistance to the people of Iran. This wave of popular sympathy from across the world is an indication of the popularity and high place of the Iranian nation in the hearts of nations and has secured a place for itself in the hearts of brave nations. This is also a strong response to all those who say that the Islamic Republic has become isolated in the world. We hope that this spirit of cooperation, inside and outside the country, can continue until the complete rehabilitation of the damaged region [has taken place].

Mr. Sobhaninia then glorified the memory of the 28 June martyrs and referred to the bloody catastrophe at the sacred shrine of God and said: This year, as in the previous years, by resorting to fictitious and baseless excuses, the Al-Sa'ud regime created a hurdle in the path of the people. Although the people of Iran have been prevented from physical and collective participation in the hajj ceremonies, but as our late imam said, "If we are present in Mecca or absent, our hearts and mind are with Ibrahim and in Mecca. If they close the gates of the city of the Prophet on us or shall they choose to open it to us, our affection and love for the Prophet (AS) will never be weakened. We pray facing the Ka'abah, die facing the Ka'abah, and shall remain true to our covenant with God." We declare that hajj without absolution, without solidarity, without movement, and a rise which lacks any threat to heresy and lacks slogans of "Death to criminal America and death to usurp Israel" cannot be considered as hajj. It lacks the spirit of hajj. Based on that, we ask other Muslims of the world who today are performing the hajj rituals next to the House of God, to fill in for their brother and sister Iranian pilgrims during this year by shouting against heretics led by the domineering America and hold dear the memory of the beloved martyrs of Mecca's bloody Friday in 1366 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987].

In another part of his speech, the representative of the people of Neyshabur referred to the visit of the president to Khorasan Province and after thanking him said: Although due to the existence of the sacred shrine of Imam Reza (peace be upon him) Khorasan Province enjoys a strong, solid, and fitting management and many natural facilities, in comparison with other provinces, adequate attention has not been paid to various areas such as creating major industries and eradicating educational shortcomings. It is hoped that a pilgrimage to the sacred shrine of Imam Reza (peace be upon him) serves as the greatest spiritual support [for the president] and, also, a meeting with the Hezbollah and revolutionary people of Khorasan, as well as a familiarity with their problems can be a valuable experience resulting from this blessed trip. [We] hope that this trip bears widespread fruits for the Iranian nation, people of Khorasan and, especially, the city region of Neyshabur in the areas of culture and industry, which are favored by Your Excellency. In regard to the report of the Judicial Commission in connection with the land [endowed to the] sacred shrine which was read last week, he said:

- 1. Issues mentioned in the report are completely one-sided, and views which oppose the prescribed opinion are presented without concern.
- 2. The investigative delegation made no reference to the views of the members of the Provincial Security Council who, explicitly and collectively, identified the culprit responsible for the unrest in the region.
- 3. The administration of the sacred shrine is conducted independently and under the sole supervision of the exalted leadership. If the investigative delegation had received authorization from the exalted leadership to do its work, all necessary information would certainly have been put at the disposal of its members.

Here, I would like to read the letter of the exalted leadership addressed to the Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr. Tabasi, the administrator of Sacred Shrine, which was written in this regard: In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. His Esteemed Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Mr. Vaez-Tabasi, may your endorsement persist. With greetings and salutations and with the hope of your continued blessings and God's success for Your Excellency, who are a shining figure in the sacred establishment of the revolution, as His Eminence Imam Khomeyni (may he be placed in heaven) stated, endowments and belongings of the sacred shrine of Imam Reza must be spent under the supervision of its administrator. No one is allowed to interfere in this matter without your permission or [act] contrary to your views. All those involved, and officials, are in the obligation to protect the Islamic boundaries. Muslims and pious people have, so far, acted accordingly and have protected the value of endowment. If anyone disregards this, there must be exhortation to desist from evil and must be corrected.

[Signed] Seyyed Ali Khamenei, 4 March 89.

In conclusion Mr. Sobhaninia stated: In conclusion, I find it necessary to thank the Directorate General of Education and Training of the Khorasan Province for its efforts to attract popular cooperation in areas of reconstruction, [and the] expansion of educational growth in elementary, middle and high schools. Also, in connection with teacher training and such matters, I offer my appreciation since [this area] is showing overall desirable growth. It is not fair that we disregard valuable services of the dear [office of] Education and Training with a few sentences simply because of a difference in preference.

Moslem Mirzapur, Rudbar Deputy: The strength of the quake was such that people thought the Day of Judgment had come.

The third pre-agenda speaker in yesterday's open session of the Islamic Consultative Majles was Mr. Moslem Mirzapur, the representative of the people of Rudbar. At

the beginning of his speech, while noting that explanation of the harrowing pain or picturing the extent of this disaster is impossible, he stated: The devastating earthquake which occurred on 21 June 1990 began at 1240 hours. The strength of the quake, which lasted one minute, was 7.8 on the Richter scale and aftershocks continued until late hours in the morning, although the aftershocks were not as strong as the first quake. The earthquake was powerful enough that in this one minute it totally devastated a city region covering an area of 2,751 square kilometers, comprising three cities and about 300 villages with a population of 150,000 people. Its strength was such that people felt it was the Day of Judgment and the world was on the verge of destruction and tens of other thoughts which went through the minds of the people.

All roads leading into and out of the city region were blocked as a result of the quake. It was for this reason that national officials were [not] informed [until] hours later and could not dispatch rescue [missions] in time. Only God knows what the people experienced. All I can say is that a sad and bitter night of mourning passed over our people. People, whose homes and the fruit of their life time had been destroyed, were searching for their loved ones. Mothers searching for their children, fathers looking for their families, and husbands and wives searching for each other. Also brothers and sisters. After gathering their loved ones, they realized that they were left with tens of thousands of dead and wounded and without any facilities or assistance from anywhere or from anyone. They were forced to bury the dead on their own. Such horrible events with so much sadness that people should be forced to bury their loved ones are rare in the history [of the nation]. But this is God's will. People did not have the strength to dig graves because they had to bury several of their loved ones. They would bury several dead together. There was no water for ablution of the dead. They were forced to conduct ablution with earth. There was no cloth to be used as shroud to cover the dead and they were forced to bury the dead in their clothes. All were bewildered and in shock from this horrible event. Men found their whole families dead and were left alone. Women saw that they had lost all their loved ones. Children were finding themselves orphaned and alone. The esteemed families of martyrs, from the parents to the children, and brothers and sisters were rolling in their blood.

He recounted several memories about the sad events and said: A father and son were buried under the rubble together. The son's situation seemed to have been worse and it was hard for both to breathe. The son asked the father to allow him to kiss him [his father] because he no longer could resist. So he kissed his father and said farewell to him. I saw a young girl who had lost her parents as well as all her brothers and sisters. She was all alone and crying. The esteemed speaker of the Majles saw her. Four boys and girls of different ages... I saw a boy and a girl whose parents, both teachers, had perished and these children were orphaned. The esteemed interior minister witnessed these and hundreds of other bitter memories during this sad event. Dear imam! No doubt your great spirit is very sad in this painful turn of events. You carried the burden of sadness of this nation on you shoulders. Today, your great spirit is deeply saddened by these events. Dear imam! You who are from the line of the Prophet and friends of God. We seek your assistance... [you] the spirit of God. You ask the Almighty God to forgive those who perished under rubble and to bestow patience upon those who survived.

Mr. Mirzapur then said: The life-giving message of the exalted leader of the revolution was a ray of hope for the afflicted people. They felt that their leader is beside them. The esteemed president, His Excellency Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, personally inspected the region and had a close-up view of the depth of this disaster. Indeed, he mobilized all government facilities in the region. Most of the facilities—personnel, work force, engineering, technical, the Crusade, and the Guards—were pulled into the region. The magnitude of these facilities, with the grace of God, minimized the extent of the disaster. It is appropriate for me to thank the exalted leader of the revolution on behalf of the people of Rudbar for his affability. I thank the esteemed president for the sincere efforts of the capable and serving government. I thank the esteemed Majles for its sincere sympathy and for establishing the headquarters for quake-stricken areas. I am also thankful for the relentless efforts of the esteemed interior minister, the selflessness of the Guards, the Crusade, the Islamic Revolution Komiteh, the respected municipality of Tehran, the Army Air Corps, all the ministries, the Red Crescent, the imam's aid committee and the gendarmerie's roads police. I also thank the martyr-nurturing people of Iran for their assistance in giving aid. I am thankful to the esteemed chief of the judiciary, His Eminence Ayatollah Yazdi and the esteemed speaker of the Islamic Consultative Majles, His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi, who closely consoled the people. I thank the respected ministers of the reconstruction crusade, roads and power, who actively participated and also the presence of the respected commander of the Revolution Guards Corps, Mr. Mohsen Reza'ei, who came to the region several times. I thank the respected commander of the navy and all military and law enforcement commanders who were present in the region. It is appropriate that I thank the esteemed minister of interior who was present from the outset of the earthquake disaster, never leaving the region, and who controlled the situation in cities and villages minute by minute, spoke with the people and studied their problems. I thank the brothers of the Army Air Corps, who, during the first days after the earthquake and when all the roads were blocked, transported food and supplies to the people and evacuated the wounded. I thank the brothers of the Army Air Corps and its esteemed commander, Brigadier Ansari, who was present in the region at all times and in the service of the people—one of his staff was sacrificed.

I am thankful for the efforts of the esteemed governor general of Gilan, governors general of the Central,

Hamadan, Tehran, Mazandaran, Hormozgan, Kerman, Khuzestan, Gilan, Semnan, and Azerbaijan, who gave all their time in the service of the people of the region. On the occasion of the horrible death of Hojjat ol-Eslam, His Excellency Mr. Eftekhari, the representative of the people of Fuman who was killed in an air crash while inspecting and consoling the disaster-stricken people, I offer my condolences to the exalted leader of the revolution, the esteemed Majles, the honorable people of Fuman, the representative of the leadership of the Gilan Province, and representatives of the people of Gilan and his respected family. I ask the Almighty God to bestow high honors upon that great spirit.

Abolhasan Haerizadeh, Birjand Deputy: Arrogance is seeking to impose the new trick of fake democracy and open political forum on the Third World.

Mr. Seyyed Abolhasan Haerizadeh, the representative of the people of Birjand, was the fourth pre-agenda speaker during yesterday's open session of the Islamic Consultative Majles. In his speech, he glorified the memory of Martyrs of 29 June, the passing of Hojjat ol-Eslam Eftekhari, the representative of Fowman in connection with aiding the quake victims, the victims of the great calamity of the earthquake in the provinces of Gilan and Zanjan, the martyrs of the sacred house of God, martyr Ayatollah Sadduqi. He offered his condolences on the occasion of the martyrdom of His Holiness Imam Mohammad Taqi (AS) and Imam Mohammad Baqer (AS). He then pointed out the anniversary of the downing of the jetliner and the martyrdom of a number of Muslims at the hands of the American murderers over the Persian Gulf and said: Based on the Koranic verse "In this book there is no fear for those who follow the pious" [Arabic verse], Islamic science had manifested in the heart and mind of the imam in such a way that "The science is the light for knowing God in the heart of all that exists" [Arabic verse] the imam who himself was pious and had found the path and called us to this path, [reflected this] in all his messages, revolution charters, and his will and testament. That light must not be kept locked among books, speeches, and sermons. One must traverse [with this light] toward Islamic goals. As the imam said: Hajj is the focus of divine education through which Islamic policies must be searched in all corners of life. The path of Islam and the ideology of Islam must be learned from a great teacher like the imam and from contemporary Islamic thinkers such as Ayatollah Dr. Beheshti, and other such beloved.

On the other hand, as the imam said: Professors and teachers who travel around the world or through socializing with the so-called civilized world must refrain from belittling our youth who have just been liberated from colonialism. God forbid if they again idolize foreigners and develop the attitude of begging and following in the character of youth. There is a very valuable quote from His Eminence Ayatollah Khamenei in the Culture and Islamic Guidance Calendar that [says] "Hajj without absolution, hajj without solidarity, hajj without movement and rise, hajj which voids threat to heresy is not hajj."

He then stated: Now that the leaders of the world arrogance, the East and the West, are busy with their trickeries against the Third World and have decided to impose false democracy and freedom upon them in order to expedite the achievement of their evil goals, officials of the regime must be alert and in control of the situation. They must expand freedom of thought and speech with Islamic standards so that control is in the hands of guides and leaders of the regime of the Islamic Republic.

We must welcome constructive criticism. Exchange of views or criticisms by dedicated, pious and concerned persons should not anger us. We must prevent the ugly confrontation of a limited number of people with poor judgment. We must act in accordance with the great and divine decree "invite to the path of your God with logic and good advice and...with what is best." [Arabic verse] We must add to our knowledge. We must take advantage of the endless sea of values and Islamic teachings and then place the fear of God before our eyes. In the sacred verse "Behold the fear of God in the prayers of the learned for God is dear and forgiving" [Koranic verse], the meaning of fear of God in regard to the learned, such as the imam must be recognized. What is important is the knowledge that gives the Islamic learned and the Koranic learned the fear of God. Therefore one must be diligent in learning.

We must spread and note the Koranic verse "Good tidings to the worshipers who listen to the word and follow it the best, for those are the ones who are led by God and they are the chosen." God has said good tidings to my subjects who hear the word and follow it the best. Those are the ones who have been led by God and those are the ones who have wisdom. Therefore some people must refrain from monopolizing mosques, pulpits, and sermons or, God forbid, have designs for them, for they will be acting against this sacred verse. Allow Muslims and the pious, with various Islamic views, to have the right to speak and freedom to act. We should exercise lawful Islamic freedom otherwise the world has games and we must be mindful. If self-censorship expands, criticism is strangled, whoever speaks is jeered at and ridiculed. If people are scolded and told not to shout slogans and not to nag, or are mocked and labeled...there should not be disrespect for those who criticize and for the Muslim who gives advice.

Mr. Haerizadeh also added: Sooner or later the danger of treacheries of leaders of arrogance desguise as wanting western democracy and open western political forums, which happens to be the prescription of these great Satanic powers, will be fed to the Third World and we are no exception. On the subject of freedom of thought and idea, the contemporary Islamic professor, martyr Ayatollah Motahari said: "There is a difference between freedom of thought and freedom of views. Freedom of

thought results from the same human talent of ability to think about issues, but freedom of views has other characteristics. For the reason that each view is not a result of correct thinking, [but] the sources of many views: [a] series of habits, imitations, and prejudices. The view in this framework is not only not a key but on the contrary, it is a type of belief and thought."

Martyr Motahari says: "It is obvious that those who argue about freedom do not mean animal freedom, but that sacred truth called human freedom." Ayatollah Motahari says: "I proclaim that in the regime of the Islamic Republic there are no limitations for thoughts and there shall be no sign of channeling thoughts. All must be free to present the fruit of their true thoughts. Of course, I must warn that this is other than conspiracy and trickery. Conspiracy is forbidden. However, presentation of noble thoughts is free."

Martyr Motahari says: "Parties and individuals who state their views clearly and come to battle our logic with their logic will be received. However, if they desire to state their thoughts under the banner of Islam, we have the right to defend our Islam and say what is Islam—that Islam does not say these things. Also in the future, Islam can continue its existence with brave and direct confrontation of various thoughts."

Martyr Motahari says: "I warn the youth who adhere to Islam not to think that the way to protect Islamic beliefs is by preventing others to state their ideas (this must be noted by many of the gentlemen present) and only by one force may Islam be guarded, and that is knowledge and giving freedom to opposing thoughts and direct and clear confrontation with them. Freedom of thought must not be mistaken with freedom to think. Every school that believes in and has faith in its own ideology must necessarily adhere to freedom of thinking and freedom of thought."

Rasht deputy asks that relief assistance from the people and government to the quake-stricken areas continue.

Mr. Mohammad Baqer Nobakht, the representative of the people of Rasht, was the last pre-agenda speaker during yesterday's open session of the Islamic Consultative Majles. In his speech he stated: God! How can the depth of the disaster be explained? How can the innocent cries of children searching for their mothers amid rubbles be imagined? Or talk about the cries of mothers who were throwing the dirt into the sky in mourning their children? Some had gone to eternal sleep innocently in dirt-filled beds under the rubble. What happened in that one minute and these 10 days cannot be explained. All that can be said is that a deep wound has been inflicted on the people of Gilan. From the first hours of this disaster, the one relief for this deep wound was the soothing and fatherly message of the exalted leadership who calmed those who lost their fathers and the effective presence of the president that gave added strength to officials.

I sincerely thank the respected minister of interior, the minister of hygiene and rehabilitation, the minister of roads and transportation and their deputies, the executive vice president and the esteemed president of the aviation [company], who, from the first day of the disaster in Rasht, effectively participated in direct planning.

I also thank the dedicated colleague, Dr. Farzad, Taft deputy, who, from the first hours of the calamity and before any attention was given to the quake-stricken areas, attempted to care for the victims. I humbly thank all the noble and grateful people of Iran and executive officials of provinces who did not hold back any assistance to the Gilani victims. I especially thank the esteemed speaker of the Majles and the respected deputies, who, with their active presence in the region, consoled the people no matter how sad it [the situation] is.

The gracious people who, from their daily bread, sent caravans of thousands of trucks to the aid of brothers and sisters at the war zone and to support the defenders of Islam and the country during eight years of holy defense now have their eyes on the road for the incoming aid.

God! What a difficult test! Although the grateful people of Iran and its supportive government have kept the respect of the generosity to the Gilani citizens for sending all kinds of aid. But I would like to seek permission to say directly that this valuable aid is not enough compared to the volume of the need and the destruction that has been afflicted. It is seriously worrisome to leave the victims alone after limited aid. Let me say the truth more clearly that what has been given as a gift, while it has great moral value, compared to the extent of the need and damage is much too little.

Regretfully, not all those whose homes have been destroyed have been able to secure shelter. It must be noted that due to the climatic situation and continuous seasonal rain, tents are greatly needed. What has been sent as foodstuff and medical supplies can only cover the daily needs. However, fundamental problems expand daily in magnitude and continue to persist.

He continued by adding: I find it appropriate to inform you of the sad news that the quake damage in various parts of the Gilan Province is no less than the damage in Rudbar. According to the announced statistics so far, in Astaneh Ashrafiyeh, 56 villages and 759 housing units; in Rudsar, 370 villages and 6,132 housing units; in Lahijan, 250 villages and 5,141 housing units; in Talesh, 150 villages and 844 housing units; in Fowman, 110 villages and 9,123 housing units; in Sumeeh Sara, 115 villages and 2,500 housing units and in Rasht, 183 villages and 6,777 housing units have been destroyed from five to 100 percent. This means that besides the 37,000 destroyed housing and commercial units in the city region of Rudbar and its surroundings, there has been 31,606 housing units destroyed and damaged in

Rasht and other city regions of the Gilan Province. Most apartment buildings of Rasht, which are mostly occupied by employees, have been so damaged that they have been declared unsafe for occupancy.

Fifty billion tomans of financial loss is not a figure that can be recovered with token gifts. Although the nature of reactions by foreign countries in sending aid to the quake-stricken areas is commendable, it would be simple-mindedness to think that between it and domestic aid, problems of the gracious people of Gilan can be alleviated.

Mr. Nobakht emphasized: What it is problematic now is the severe shortage of tents for housing many families across Gilan who after destruction or unsuitability of their homes are in need of shelter. This is at a time when destructive aftershocks constantly deepen the cracks in walls and increase the level of destruction. There is serious need for at least 50,000 tents and this is at a time when tents in cooler parts of the province will not solve the problem as of 40 or 50 days from now due to the coldness of the weather. I beseech the dear brother, the esteemed president, who has always demonstrated practical approaches in dealing with problems, to take appropriate measures in any way he sees fit in order to put the needed tents at the disposal of the provincial administration to be distributed among the homeless people who continuously refer to the officials of the province.

While thanking all the esteemed ministers, I ask that they do not waste any time in reactivating their respected offices in the quake-stricken areas. We particularly expect from dear brother, Dr. Najafi, the esteemed minister of education and training, that in conjunction with the reconstruction of destroyed schools, act on establishing training units in temporary camps, and every ministry must put all of its employees under its aid service.

I find it appropriate here to thank the relentless efforts and exceptional management of His Excellency Engineer Tabesh, the respected governor general of Gilan, who, from the first hours of the disaster, showed an expedient performance. I also sincerely thank all executive officials of the province, especially the hard working and honorable personnel of the airline and Rasht Airport, who showed extreme efforts in transporting the wounded and passengers. I thank the selfless personnel of the Air Force and Army Air Corps, who offered great life-saving assistance. I pray for the elevation of the position of the pious colleague martyr Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Eftekhari (the representative of the people of Fowman), who was martyred during his efforts while helping the deprived victims. I offer my condolences to all and especially the people of Fowman, representatives of the people, the respected clergy of Gilan, and the esteemed representative of the jurisprudence in the province, Ayatollah Ehsanbakhsh.

If passed by the Islamic Consultative Majles: Court expenses for collection of bride-price [marriage portion settled upon the wife], alimony and inheritance shall be revised.

Legal and Majles Bureau: The first item on the agenda of yesterday's open session of the Islamic Consultative Majles was the bill for the creation of the Sugar Production Expansion Company and its related industries, which was passed by deputies as follows: Single Article - In order to implement Paragraph 5 of Sub-article 29 of the Law of The First Program for Economic, Social and Cultural Expansion of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Ministry of Agriculture will be authorized to launch the establishment of the Sugar Production Expansion Company and its related industries.

Sub-article 1 - The capital of the company shall be allocated from the credits subject of Paragraph 5, Sub-article 29 of the The First Program for Economic, Social, and Cultural Expansion of the Islamic Republic or Iran.

Sub-article 2 - The general assembly [board of directors] of the company shall consist of ministers of agriculture (chairman), treasury and economic affairs, heavy industries, industry, commerce, and the head of Plan and Budget Organization. Also, two deputies designated by the Majles shall supervise the method of implementation of Paragraph 5 of Sub-article 29 of the Program Law.

Sub-article 3 - The Charter of the company shall be prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and must be approved by tne Council of Ministers after being ratified by the majority of [the board] members.

Sub-article 4 - Within the maximum of one year after the start of exploitation of each production unit as mentioned in Paragraph 5 of Sub-article 29 of the First Program for Economic, Social, and Cultural Expansion of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the company must act upon the creation of public companies for the purpose of administrating and exploiting each of the aforementioned units by the Republic and to present their shares to the public.

The capital of the said company shall equal the final cost of the aforementioned production units less the appropriate obligations. The company will be obligated to deposit the sums collected from the public sale of the shares in the national general account after the implementation of appropriate obligations.

The second item on the agenda was the legal plan for the correction of Paragraph 7 of Sub-article 17 of the First Program for Economic, Social, and Cultural Expansion of the Islamic Republic of Iran which was put forward with double urgency.

Mrs. Maryam Behrouzi, one of the signatories of the said plan, in her explanation of this plan stated: There is a problem with the Law of the First Program which will cause much discomfort, problems, and dissatisfactions

for all the ladies who, to collect their alimony, inheritance or bride-price, must go to civil courts. Before they submit their petition, they must bear the expenses that have increased ten-fold. For example, for a bride-price of 200,000 tomans at first 32,000 tomans must be paid in advance in stamp fees. This is when it is not clear if that lady can get any of her bride-money or not. This also applies to alimony.

She then said: The brothers who are aware of [the situation in] special civil courts or have seen the published interviews in the ZAN-E ROUZ magazine or RESALAT newspaper during the past week, must have noted what difficulty has been created for women. Also, it was expected of the Islamic Consultative Majles to allow for the appointment of lawyers by courts for women who lack financial independence. On the contrary, this is not so and, in addition to the lack of such a service, this problem adds to their difficulties.

In opposition, Mr. Majid Ansari considered the double urgency of the bill as unnecessary and stated that more important than this plan is the correction of the year 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991] Budget that must be placed on the Majles' agenda as soon as possible.

He then said: We provided Sub-article 17 for two reasons: 1. To control the petitioning of the judiciary and preventing [the submission of] unnecessary petitions. 2. To provide a mechanism for the judiciary's budget so that all petitioners must pay a sum.

After the statements by Mr. Movahedi-Savoji, in agreement, ballots were taken and the double urgency of the plan was passed.

Based on the single item plan, Paragraph 7 of Sub-article 17 of the First Program Law shall be corrected as follows: "The expenses subject to Sub-article 7 [as published] of the National Budget Law for the year 1363 [21 March 1984-20 March 1985]—with the exception of legal and administrative expenses of special civil courts pertaining to women who petition the court for the collection of alimony, bride-money, and inheritance—shall increase ten-fold.

Also, the last agenda regarding the bill pertaining to the method of issuing documents of ownership for properties whose original documents have been destroyed as a result of war or unexpected events—such as earthquakes, flood or fire. This bill was presented with a single urgency which was passed by the deputies.

The Islamic Consultative Majles will hold an open session on the morning of Wednesday.

Nepal & Bhutan

Nepal

24,000 Women Protest Price Hikes 13 Aug

BK1408013590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1934 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Kathmandu, Aug 13 (AFP)—More than 24,000 Nepalese women marched in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur Monday [13 Aug] to protest a sudden rash of price hikes and poor public services, march sources said. The Democratic Women's Association and the All Nepal Women's Association led some 12,000 mainly women protestors in the capital to demand price reductions on essentials like salt, edible oil, pulses and sugar, witnesses said.

Marchers said that prices of consumer items had risen as much as 35 per cent in recent months despite the recently concluded end to a 15 month virtual blockade of landlocked Nepal by India. In the predominantly-Marxist township of Bhaktapur, 20 kilometers (12 miles) east of Kathmandu, an estimated 12,000 women marched through the city, lambasting price hikes and calling for improved public services. The Bhaktapur march was organized by the Revolutionary Women's Association to protest the unhygenic water supply in Nepal, which causes widespread gastroenteritis, dysentery, diarrhoea and typhoid.

More than 370 people throughout the country have died in the last two months from illnesses contracted from the unclean water, an association source said. Addressing the rally at Bhaktapur, the president of the Nepal Labourers and Peasants Association, Narayan Man Bijukchhe, said he fully supported the women's demands. He also called for the immediate release of members of the India-based People's Front, convicted for their involvement in a series of bomb attacks in and around Kathmandu in June 1986.

At least 22 people's front members, who were demanding restoration of a multi-party system of government in Nepal, were convicted after the attacks, which killed eight people and injured 22 more. Twelve of them are currently serving prison sentences in different Kathmandu jails.

People's Front Leader Ram Raja Prasad Singh and three others were tried in absentia and condemned to death by a special court. Following two months of street protests, King Birendra in April agreed to throw out the partyless Panchayat system and restore a multi-party system to this Hindu kingdom.

Japanese Loans To Finance Electric Power Plant

OW1408080090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0708 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Kathmandu, Aug. 14 KYODO—Japan will provide loans totaling 2,710 million yen to Nepal to finance a hydroelectric power development project, Nepalese officials said Tuesday.

Officials of the two countries signed and exchanged diplomatic documents on the Japanese assistance Monday.

The loan will be used for protection and consolidation of the 93-megawatt capacity Kulekhani hydroelectric plant, about 50 kilometers west of here, Nepalese Finance Ministry officials said.

Bhutan

Activists Reported Missing After Police Firing

BK1108112390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Kathmandu, Aug 11 (AFP)—An unknown number of pro-democracy activists in Bhutan have been missing since security forces ambushed and fired on them in Kado Village four days ago, sources said Saturday. An official of the Bhutanese People's Party (BPP), D.P. Kaflay, said by telephone that Bhutanese army and police ambushed BPP and People's Forum for Human Rights (PFHR) student activists as they campaigned Tuesday ahead of a protest scheduled for later this month.

Quoting six BPP activists who escaped, Mr. Kaflay said "when our people were (putting up posters) and campaigning at Kado Village in Shanti District, the Bhutanese army and police ambushed them and started firing at them indiscriminately. "Since none of our party activists, students and the representatives of the PFHR have returned to our camps, we presume either they are killed or arrested," he said.

In a statement received here Saturday, BPP General Secretary D.K. Rai said the two groups planned a peaceful protest with the Bhutanese Students' Union August 26 in Phuntsoling, in the south of this tiny Himalayan kingdom. The protest follows government charges that the activists were involved in terrorist activities, he said.

Since posters demanding human rights and democratic freedom appeared last month on walls throughout Bhutan, several people have been arrested, tortured and imprisoned without trial, Mr. Rai said. Meanwhile, Bhutanese student sources said the government had declared some 17,000 Nepali-speaking Bhutanese in Samchi District non-Bhutanese and threatened to deport them if they were found involved in a movement against King Wangchuck. Of 1.3 million Bhutanese, about half are of Nepalese origin and have lived in Bhutan since 1816, they noted.

Pakistan

32 Pakistanis Return From Kuwait 12 Aug

BK1308015090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The Overseas Pakistanis Foundation chief has said that 32 Pakistanis returned to Pakistan from Kuwait this morning. He told ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN tonight that nearly 200 Pakistanis succeeded in going to Saudi Arabia and Jordan from Kuwait. He said that the foundation is receiving information on the security and well-being of overseas Pakistanis and is forwarding this information to relatives in different parts of the country. The foundation has set up several centers; one at the federal capital and one each in the four provincial capitals. The Overseas Pakistanis Foundation is maintaining contacts with foreign missions in Saudi Arabia and Jordan so as to facilitate the return of Pakistanis from these areas. The foundation chief said that arrangements for the repatriation of the overseas Pakistanis are being made by the government and the foundation. He said that nearly 85,000 Pakistanis are legally staying in Kuwait. The committee, set up in [word indistinct] to look after the interests of Pakistanis living in Kuwait, includes federal secretaries of foreign affairs, labor, manpower, and defense. The committee is also reviewing the proposals of the foundation on the safety and well-being of Pakistanis living in other states of the gulf.

Iraqi Envoy Says 6,000 Pakistanis Volunteer

BK1308143890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 13 (AFP)—About 6,000 Pakistanis have offered to fight as volunteers to defend Moslem holy places in Iraq against foreign aggression, Iraq's ambassador here said Monday. Mr. Ismail Hamoodi Hussein told a press conference that the Iraqi Embassy here and its consulate in Karachi had registered the volunteers and informed Baghdad.

Baghdad had no plans to attack Saudi Arabia, he said, and called the buildup of foreign forces in the Gulf and landing of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia a "Zionist-American conspiracy" to crush Iraq as it was the only Arab country capable of challenging Israel. Some 40,000 Jordanians, 10,000 Tunisians and large numbers of Lebanese, Sudanese, Yemenis and Palestinians had volunteered to help Iraq, Mr. Hussein said.

The 120,000 Pakistanis in Iraq and 90,000 in Kuwait were free to leave, he said. A Pakistani official would visit Iraq soon to meet Pakistan nationals there, Mr. Hussein said, adding "Pakistanis are our Moslem brothers."

Government To Send Troops to Saudi Arabia

BK1308160890 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] A special emissary of Saudi King Fahd, the custodian of the two Muslim holy shrines, met President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi in Islamabad today. The emissary delivered a message from the king seeking Pakistani assistance at this critical juncture.

The special emissary was told that, in view of the friendship between the two countries, which has stood every test of time, Pakistan has decided in principle—at Saudi Arabia's request—to join the Islamic forces which are being sent to Saudi Arabia to defend that country. Details of this decision will be worked out soon.

The grave situation in the Gulf was reviewed at a high-level meeting at the Joint Staff Headquarters. The president, the prime minister, the foreign minister, the prime minister's adviser on defense, and the chiefs of the Armed Forces were present at the meeting.

A federal Cabinet meeting will be held soon to discuss the serious implications of the (?Gulf) situation for regional peace and security.

Army Reports Indian Attack in Kashmir Foiled

BK1308153890 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1513 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] In Islamabad today, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that yesterday [12 August] Pakistani forces repulsed an attack by Indian troops to capture a post across the Line of Control in the Kel Sector of Azad Kashmir. The spokesman said that although the Indian troops used heavy artillery and mortars, our forces foiled their attack, inflicting casualties on them. The spokesman noted that the use of such weapons by the Indian troops is an attempt to vitiate the atmosphere on the Line of Control in order to divert attention from the freedom struggle now being waged in the occupied Kashmir. The spokesman disclosed that defense measures have been tightened and the United Nations Observers Group for India and Pakistan has been informed of the Indian violations and its use of heavy artillery.

Foreign Secretary Views Talks With India

BK1308022290 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Speaking to newsmen on his return to Islamabad from New Delhi yesterday, Foreign Secretary Tanvir Ahmad Khan said that Indian authorities have been apprised of Pakistan's concern over the atrocities perpetrated on the Kashmiri people. He exchanged views with Indian authorities in New Delhi on improving relations between the two countries. He said that no remarkable progress on the basic issues was achieved at these talks. He made it clear to the Indian authorities that until the vital issues are discussed seriously, there will not be any progress at the discussions.

In this connection, while referring to the situation in occupied Kashmir and the Indian troop concentration on Pakistani borders, he said the Indian authorities do not seem to pay attention to these issues. The foreign secretary said that although the two sides are ready to continue bilateral talks, a future date has not been set. The Pakistani delegation believes that setting a date for the next round of talks will not serve any specific purpose until the Government of Pakistan reviews the talks held so far.

Military Tension Seen Increasing Over Kashmir

BK1408093690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 14 (AFP)—Military tension between Pakistan and India appears to be heightening after two rounds of bilateral talks failed to make progress on Kashmir, according to diplomats here. The change of government last week in Islamabad could deepen the rift between the two countries, with New Delhi worried by signs that hardline followers of late Pakistani military ruler Mohammad Ziaul Haq are regaining influence, they said.

Three hours before announcing its decision Monday to send troops to the Gulf to defend Saudi Arabia, Pakistan's interim goverment reported that a serious incident had occurred over the weekend between Pakistani and Indian troops in the Kel sector of the line of control dividing Kashmir. Islamabad said that India had tried to capture a Pakistani border post, using heavy artillery for the first time. An Indian military spokesman in Jammu said eight Pakistani soldiers were killed in the clash, but he denied India had launched an attack.

Pakistani officials have said no progress was made during the second round of talks last week in New Delhi between the foreign secretaries of the two countries. A first session had taken place in Islamabad in July, reportedly following strong pressure from the international community, especially the United States.

The Indian side continues to refuse to discuss the future of Kashmir, according to sources in Islamabad, which insists that Kashmiris should be allowed to choose their future through a plebiscite. The sources said New Delhi, which controls the northern two-thirds of the disputed Kashmir region, has said it would not tolerate any "threat" to India's territorial integrity.

New Delhi also refuses to pull back some 300,000 soldiers and paramilitary troops deployed in Kashmir and Punjab. In addition, the sources said, there have been unconfirmed reports of a new Indian troop buildup in Rajasthan, which faces Pakistan's Sindh Province. New Delhi said after last week's talks that redeployment of its forces could be considered once Pakistan ended its

"interference" in the Indian sections of Kashmir and Punjab, where Moslem and Sikh separatist violence has has killed more than 2,000 people since the start of the year.

Two accords were supposed to have been signed in New Delhi—one on the exchange of military information and the other aimed at preventing airspace violation—but neither was finalized. Nor did an Indian proposal to resume the talks on September 23 win Islamabad's immediate approval, diplomats here said. New Delhi appears to be increasingly concerned over the resurgence of the supporters of Gen. Zia, a few of whom have found places in the interim government of Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, and signs of growing influence of Pakistan's military intelligence, where the late strongman still has many admirers.

Some Pakistani newspapers Tuesday questioned whether Pakistan's decision in principle to send troops to Saudi Arabia served the national interest since the threat of war existed closer to home. If the Pakistani Army is "eager for action, then they should fight in Srinagar to liberate occupied Kashmir, which is more vital to Pakistan's security than Saudi Arabia," the English-language daily THE NATION said.

"Pakistan has finally acquiesced to the American pressure to join the multilateral force being put together by Washington and its Western allies." Two of the three wars fought by Indian and Pakistan since the division of the subcontinent 43 years ago were over the Moslem-majority region of Kashmir.

Bhutto, PPP Continue Response to Dismissal

Party Committee To Challenge

BK1008162590 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Pakistan People's Party was held in Karachi today. The co-chairperson of the party, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, presided.

A spokesman of the party later told newsmen that a committee of legal experts has been appointed, which will take a decision tomorrow about challenging in the court of law the presidential order dissolving the national and provincial assemblies.

PPP Reaffirms Support

BK1108010490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1738 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Karachi, Aug 10 (AFP)—The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) began expulsion procedures Friday against two of its members and said it would fight any attempt to dislodge the Bhutto family from the party's leadership. The PPP also formed a committee that is to report Saturday on the possibility of a legal challenge to the dismissal of Benazir Bhutto's government Monday by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, a party spokesman said.

The spokesman, announcing the results of the first day of the party's central executive committee meeting here, said the PPP would participate in general elections Mr. Ishaq Khan promised for october 24 after he dissolved parliament. Ms. Bhutto, 37, chaired the meeting of the party headed by her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, 63, who was not present.

The meeting expressed "full confidence" in Ms. Bhutto's leadership and vowed to fight any attempt to dislodge the "Bhutto family" from the party leadership, the spokesman said. The PPP began expulsion proceedings against two senior party members who joined the interim government of former opposition leader Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, the spokesman said.

Ghulam Mustafa Khar and Jam Sadiq Ali joined the Jatoi government as federal minister and chief minister respectively of Ms. Bhutto's home province Sindh, where severe ethnic violence claimed more than 1,100 lives during her 20-month rule. The two leaders have been asked to appear before the party's secretary general within next 24 hours and explain why they "betrayed" the party, he said, adding that if they failed to turn up they would be expelled.

The PPP also criticized the interim government's warning that it would demand accountability of the Bhutto administration, which was accused of corruption and abuse of power by the president. For political leaders, accountability comes at the ballot box, the spokesman said.

He also reaffirmed that some top PPP deputies as well as Ms. Bhutto's businessman husband Asif Ali Zardari had been banned from travelling abroad, and produced what he said was a copy of the government order. "This proves that claims by the government to the contrary were lies," he said.

Meanwhile in Islamabad, the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI) blasted Ms. Bhutto as "irresponsible" for claiming the armed forces were behind her ouster. "In fact the people of Pakistan will not let the plunderers return to power," said the IJI, an alliance of eight conservative parties that had opposed Ms. Bhutto in parliament.

Bhutto To File Petition

BK1108161790 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1606 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The Pakistan People's Party will file a writ petition in the Supreme Court against the dissolution of its government. This was stated by the cochairperson of the party, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, at a news conference in Karachi this evening. She admitted that her ministers were inexperienced and they made some errors as well. She said her party was not afraid of elections which should be held on the 24th of October as announced.

Bhutto Seeks Court Action

BK1208121990 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Aug 90 pp 1, 8

[Text] Karachi, Aug 11—Central Executive Committee of Pakistan People's Party [PPP] has unanimously decided to file a writ in the Supreme Court against what it called "the illegal, unconstitutional and undemocratic action of the President in dissolving the National Assembly".

"We will pray the Supreme Court for early decision and at the same time will go with full force in the general elections on Oct 24. But since we have no confidence in the caretaker government to hold free and fair polls, the Chief Justices of the High Courts and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should be entrusted the task of conducting polls", said Ms. Benazir Bhutto, Co-Chairperson PPP, while talking to newsmen during a break of the Committee meeting at Bilawal House on Saturday [11 August]. The meeting which began on Friday was still continuing.

Answering a question, the former Prime Minister said "we cannot be disqualified by law from contesting the elections. She said the caretaker government had no power to disqualify us". [quotation marks as published] She told another questioner that she would not appear before any special tribunal constituted by the present government "I will only appear before the normal court of law and not the one chosen by hand picked person. I am accountable to the people of Pakistan and the parliament", she added.

To yet another question she said there was no dissension in the PPP. "My members are united under my leadership". To a query from a foreign correspondent Ms Benazir Bhutto said she does not expect arrest as "I have not done anything". She maintained that her arch rivals who were now in government cannot face the elections and she had got reports that the caretaker cabinet at its first meeting considered ways to postone the Oct 24 elections.

Asked in case the PPP was again voted into power would she try to find a via media [as published] to check military intervention, she replied in the affirmative. She reiterated her charge that her elected democratic government was dismissed through a quasi-military intervention. She claimed that the scenario of July 1977 was being repeated now when the elected government of her late father was overthrown. She compared her dismissal with that of Mohammad Khan Junejo in Jay 1988.

The former Prime Minister disclosed that she was getting messages from some IJI [Islami Jamhoori Ittehad] leaders whom she did not name of their support in the continuance of the democratic process in the country. She said her party was elected for five years. The dismissal of her government was an attack on the political parties. The PPP was the only national party in the country while the others were either ethnic, provincial or sectarian, she said.

The former Prime Minister said that her government had released only those political prisoners against whom there were no allegations and who had been in jail for a long time without trial. She admitted that the PPP made mistakes while in government as its ministers were young "but our government was never accepted from the first day. Our phones were bugged and we were not given a chance to rule despite making achievements in various sectors". She said she had great respect for the army and had no grudge against them.

About sanctioning of huge loans by her government Ms Benazir Bhutto asked as to how many members of the present caretaker government had taken loans. She maintained that the National Assembly could be dismissed only when it was not functioning effectively and the action of President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of August 6 was illegal and unconstitutional. She said as far [as the] Council of Common Interest was concerned this matter was in court and cannot become a ground of our government's dismissal. Moreover the National Finance Commission had been constituted by her government.

She claimed allegations against the PPP were vague and unsubstantiated. No case had been registered against the PPP parliamentarians on August 6. Later revords were seized to what she called to concoct cases against PPP members. "We are confident they cannot concoct cases against us. If the President had any proof he should have referred it to the court". The PPP Co-Chairperson said a government which was trying to rectify mistakes of the past had been dismissed. She said she was to travel to Sweden later this month to sign agreements for construction of Lowari Tunnel and metro system in Karachi next month. She was to go to New York to attend world summit on Children.

She also referred to her visit to 14 Muslim states to muster support on the Kashmir cause and added that the ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] Foreign Ministers on Aug 1 adopted 3 resolution supporting Pakistan's stand on Kashmier issue. She said she would contact leaders of other parties in a few days for exchange of views and for forging unity among the democratic forces in the country.

She said in the National Assembly session the PPP was to move legislation against drug barons. She said her husband Asif Ali Zardari was an honourable person and successful businessman and charges against him were slanderous. She said the business of her husband had suffered during the 20 months rule of the PPP. She maintained that her husband was targeted for use as leverage against her "neither my husband nor my colleagues in the PPP can be a lever against me she added.

She said after the dismissal of her government, the government of India is 'very happy' as it was the political government which had exposed the enemies of Pakistan and now they have 'smooth sailing'. She charged that she had reports that two ministers in the present caretaker government are the 'Indian agents'. Replying a question

she denied of having involved Pakistan's armed forces in her government's dismissal and added "they have respect for us and we respect them as we worked together for about twenty months". However, she reiterared that the dismissal was a "conspiracy hatched by the military intelligence."

Mother Leaves for London

BK1208124090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Karachi, Aug 12 (AFP)—Begum Nusrat Bhutto, mother of deposed Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and co-chairwoman of the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), left here Sunday for London after a bomb threat delayed her plane for five hours, airport officials said. No reason was given by the PPP for the unannounced trip six days after her daughter's government was removed on charges of corruption and abuse of power. But PPP leaders quickly scotched rumours spreading through Karachi that Benazir Bhutto had fled the country.

"Ms. Bhutto is very much in the city," said local PPP Spokesman Nafis Siddiqui, who added that the ousted premier was presiding over a meeting of the party's Central Executive Committee. Mrs. Begum Bhutto, 63, a senior minister in her daughter's defunct cabinet, co-chairs the PPP with Ms. Bhutto. Her plane, a commercial flight of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) to London, was unloaded shortly after she had boarded and delayed for more than five hours, airport sources said. Traffic Supervisor Shamim Kazmi said the plane was stranded "on information of a bomb, for security reasons."

The PIA Boeing-747 was finally cleared and took off for London during mid-afternoon. Mrs. Begum Bhutto apparently received clearance from the Federal Investigation Agency after several hours to leave the country. In Islamabad, a spokesman for the interim government, Hussain Haqqani, said Mrs. Begum Bhutto was "free to go abroad." "She is not on the exit control list," unlike certain politicians and businessmen suspected of offenses during Ms. Bhutto's 20-month rule, he said.

Mrs. Begum Bhutto had not attended the PPP Central Executive Committee meeting that entered its third day Sunday in Karachi, her home city, party sources said. The PPP announced Saturday it would challenge in court President Ghulam Ishaq Khan's August 6 decision to dismiss the Bhutto government and it vowed to participate in general elections scheduled for October 24.

A member of the Islamic Democratic Alliance, the bitter political rival of Mrs. Begum Nusrat Bhutto, said her departure was "not a good move." He said the decision by PPP chairperson to leave the country was a "sign of weakness," amid charges of corruption against the previous PPP government and businessmen close to it. Sources close to the new government meanwhile confirmed that the names of about 30 people were on the exit control list barring them from travel abroad. But they would neither confirm nor deny that Ms. Bhutto's businessman husband Asif Ali Zardari was on the list, calling it an "extremely sensitive document."

Bhutto Starts Reelection Campaign

BK1408101990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Larkana, Pakistan, Aug 14 (AFP)—Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, on her first visit to the Bhutto family home here Tuesday since her ouster last week, described the action as a conspiracy against downtrodden people. In a rousing address to hundreds of well-wishers, Ms. Bhutto rejected president Ghulam Ishaq Khan's August 6 order as unconstitutional.

She said her sacking on alleged charges of corruption and abuse of power was a "conspiracy" against the poor and the working class. She told chanting supporters her party would contest elections scheduled for October 24 and "We will return to power once again with the help of masses."

Ms. Bhutto, 37, in what appeared to be her re-election campaign launch, said her government had a spectacular record having contracted the installation of a nuclear power plant with France and China and mustered international support for Pakistan's stand on the Kashmir dispute with India.

The visit to Larkana, about 480 kilometres (300 miles) north of the southern port city Karachi, was her first since the president dissolved parliament and declared a state of emergency after removing Ms. Bhutto. The former premier will return to Karachi after a couple of days here, party sources said.

Government, Groups React to Bhutto Dismissal

Spokesman on Bhutto Army Remarks

BK1008164090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] A spokesman of the Islami Jamhoori Ittehad has described as regrettable the statement by PPP [Pakistan People's Party] cochairperson regarding the country's armed forces. He said launching a campaign to malign the Army at the moment when national defense and security deserve first priority can hardly be considered a responsible behavior. He said attempts are being made to preempt electoral defeat by saying that the PPP would not be allowed to return to power for a second term.

Islamics Call for Beheading

BK1108110090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 11 (AFP)—Deposed Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto should be decapitated for making anti-Islamic remarks, an English-language weekly linked to Pakistan's new interim government quoted Islamic scholars as saying. "(Scholars) of all the schools of thought have categorically declared that opposition of

Sharia (Islamic law) has rendered Benazir Bhutto liable to be beheaded," the newspaper said in its latest issue received here Saturday.

Under the front-page caption "Ulema for Beheading Benazir as Renegade," the newspaper quoted the scholars (ulema) as saying Ms. Bhutto's disagreement with the Moslem practice of cutting off the hands of thieves was a crime worse than that of British author Salman Rushdie. Iran's late spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, last year sentenced Mr. Rushdie to death following publication of "The Satanic Verses," a novel satirizing Islam.

"The ulema are of the view that Benazir's crime is even much greater than Rushdie's," wrote the propaganda weekly, called FACTS, which was published before President Ghulam Ishaq Khan sacked Ms. Bhutto on Monday. "They argue that Rushdie's crime is that of an individual, whereas Benazir's remarks as prime minister of this country against the hudood (Islamic punishments) warranted prompt and exemplary punishment," it said.

"Ms. Bhutto, her mother Nusrat Bhutto and several cabinet members have been openly ridiculing Islamic injunctions," wrote FACTS, which has spearheaded a campaign for the last year against Islamabad's allegedly corrupt leaders. FACTS is linked to the opposition Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI), a nine-party coalition represented in the new interim government here. Its Urdu-language edition, SIASI LOAG, last week warned readers in a minor item of an upcoming "important political change" in Pakistan. In that issue, SIASI LOAG also disputed Ms. Bhutto's depiction as a "model Moslem woman."

Ms. Bhutto, 37, served as Pakistan's prime minister for 20 months until Mr. Ishaq Khan, leveling charges of corruption and abuse of power at her and her government, dismissed Ms. Bhutto and dissolved parliament Monday. Ms. Bhutto accused military factions of inspiring the move. Mr. Ishaq Khan also imposed a state of emergency and called for new elections October 24 in this 96 per cent Moslem country.

President, Bhutto Exchange Messages

BK1108133290 Lahore THE NATION in English 11 Aug 90 p 10

[Text] Islamabad—There were strong indications in the Federal Capital that President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and former Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto either have exchanged messages on Thursday or were in touch with each other. The impression was strengthened by the meeting of Mr. Happy Minwala with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on Thursday afternoon.

Officials in the Federal Capital believed that the President had conveyed some 'advice' to Ms Bhutto in the context of her claim that the President had dismissed her Government under the pressure of the Army and that the plan had been masterminded by military intelligence. The President is also believed to have conveyed to Ms. Bhutto that her statement, "even if it is true", did not serve the national interests in view of our tense relations with India and its hostile intentions. It is also believed that Mr Minwala was trying to arrange a meeting between them.

Leading newsmen in Islamabad were of the opinion that she might have conveyed something to the President. "She might have warned the President with regard to the accountability the caretaker government was planning" a renowed journalist noted.

Investigation of Bhutto Government

BK1208072090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 12 (AFP)—Five judicial commissions will probably be established within the next few days to investigate the former government of deposed Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and Pakistan's four provincial governments, a source close to the interim government said Sunday. The source spoke the day after Ms. Bhutto announced she would appeal her ouster before the Supreme Court and said her party would run in the upcoming general elections.

The interim government of Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi has said that the judicial investigations will be "impartial" and will not jeopardise the elections fixed for October 24. But sources close to Mr. Jatoi, who pushed for the investigations, say any politician who wins election to the central or provincial governments could be declared ineligible if, after due process, he or she is found guilty of fraud.

Supreme Court and provincial high court judges have already been approached during the judiciary's vacation which ends in September with requests to participate in the process aimed at making politicians "account" for their actions, according to the source close to the interim government. Ordinary citizens may also bring charges against public figures as long as they have sufficient evidence to merit court action, the source said.

Final details of the process have yet to be determined by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Mr. Jatoi, the former parliamentary opposition leader who replaced Ms. Bhutto a week ago. Parliament was dissolved and Ms. Bhutto abruptly sacked last Monday by Mr. Ishaq Khan who accused here of curruption and abuse of power.

A spokesman for Mr. Jatoi said a detailed announcement on the shape of judicial bodies conducting the investigations would be made in the "next few days." The commission authorised to examine the previous administration of Ms. Bhutto will most likely be composed of judges from the Supreme Court, Pakistan's highest judicial body, the spokesman said.

The provincial commissions, referred to in sections of the press as special tribunals, will probably be headed by

judges from the high courts which sit in major provincial cities. Two of the four provincial governments were controlled by Ms. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) before they were dissolved along with the federal government by Mr. Ishaq Khan who also imposed a state of emergency last monday.

Ms. Bhutto has accused military intelligence of planning her dismissal and said in karachi, her home city in the southern province of Sindh, on Saturday that she would appeal against the decision in the supreme court. She also said that her party would field candidates in the elections, if they take place.

"We intend to make sure that elections are held on October 24, while trying at the same time to either get the assemblies restored or otherwise contest and win the elections," she said. Ms. Bhutto rejected the sweeping charges levelled against her government by the president.

"We are not angels... But our achievements outweighed our mistakes which could not be made a basis for the dismissal of my government," the deposed premier said. Asked if her spouse, businessman Asif Ali Zardari, and former ministers would be prepared to face corruption charges in court, she said they would reject any special courts but would face trial in any ordinary court.

Police Arrest Bhutto Partisans

BK1208141490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1354 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Karachi, Aug 12 (AFP)—Police in southern Sindh Province on Sunday arrested at least nine people connected with the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of deposed Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, party sources said. But PPP cadres said "We have heard that many more" have been arrested. "We are trying to confirm these reports," they said.

The official ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) said "a number" of people were arrested in an early morning swoop by police here and other parts of Sindh under the "maintenance of public order ordinance."

The agency gave the names of four people, including Fahim Mughal, in charge of Bilawal House, one of Ms. Bhutto's residences here, Aga Sikandar, director at the Narcotics Control Board in Sindh, Khalid Mustafa Korai, special assistant of former Sindh chief minister, and Faiz Ali Kazmi, who was recently granted permission to operate duty-free shops in the country. An important estate agent, whose identity was not disclosed, has also been arrested, APP said.

Ms. Bhutto was sacked Monday by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan who accused her government of misuse of power and corruption. The interim government is to announce shortly the beginning of judicial procedures against people allegedly involved in such practices.

Bhutto Offered Exile 'Deal'

BK1308125890 Lahore THE NATION in English 13 Aug 90 pp 1, 10

[Report on interview with former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto by Ahmed Rashid of THE NATION in Karachi; date not given]

[Text] Karachi—The new caretaker government has offered Benazir Bhutto a deal in which all charges of corruption would be dropped against her, if she left the country with members of her family and renounced politics forever. Although some family members are urging her to do so, Ms. Bhutto said she would not leave. However, her husband may soon leave for London. Begum Nusrat Bhutto left for London on Sunday afternoon from Karachi.

Highly-placed sources in Islamabad confirmed that the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the new caretaker Prime Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and the Army have offered Ms. Bhutto "a way out" from the stack of corruption charges already prepared against her. She could leave the country with her family, but would have to publicly renounce politics. In an interview with THE NATION at her home in Karachi, Ms. Bhutto said she would not leave. "My partymen sought assurances that I would not leave them and I have given those assurances. There is no question of a deal when I am innocent. There are no charges against me and I will not appear before any special tribunal they may set up," she said. On Saturday some extremely worried Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) leaders raised the issue at the Working Committee meeting with Ms Bhutto. PPP sources said there was a widespread rumour within the party hierarchy that such a deal was in the offing and they urged Ms Bhutto to stay on in Pakistan. She assured them she would.

Most observers believe that the PPP would dissolve into factions if Ms. Bhutto left, while there would be no standard bearer for democracy left in the country. Ms. Bhutto told THE NATION that the President had assured Western Ambassadors in Islamabad that her family or her partymen were not on any exit control list, but she may be putting that to the test soon. She said that her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, should go to London by August 15 to be with his mother who is having an operation then and that her mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto also has to have a medical check-up on August 25. "I am trying to persuade them to go but neither wants to leave me here," she said. Her father-in-law Hakim Ali Zardari and his wife are already in London. There is increasing confusion about whether there is an exit control list or not. Despite the President's assurance to ambassadors, most officials say there is such a list.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto who left for London yesterday, spent two miserable days in Bilawal House [Bhutto's residence]. She refused to attend the Working Committee meeting and in two brief appearances she looked

distraught and extremely upset. Before she left, she is believed to have urged her daughter to leave also.

Sources said it is unlikely that Mr. Asif Zardari, who faced the most corruption charges, would be allowed to leave unless Ms Bhutto agreed to the whole package. "My husband is an honourable and scrupulous man. He worked hard and put in long hours and conducted himself in an exemplary way," she said in a denial of his alleged corruption. Ms. Bhutto defended her tenure in office and said the Press had hounded her family while others had carried out a witch hunt against her.

Sources close to Ms. Bhutto said that there was pressure from both the Zardari and Bhutto family clans for her to accept such a deal. The US Ambassador in Islamabad is reportedly also intimately involved in the negotiations; as are other Western Ambassadors. Other family members would like a blanket safe exit for everyone, but it is not known how far the government would be prepared to go beyond asking the immediate Bhutto family to leave.

Sources said that the Malik Miraj Khalid group in the PPP also supports such an idea, but it is being strongly opposed by those close to Ms Bhutto who feel her departure would allow the government to conduct a merciless witch hunt against the PPP.

Sources said that the Sindh Government has ordered the arrest and interrogation of five business partners of Mr. Zardari. These are Riaz Lalji, Fauzi Ali Kazmi, Sikander Halim, Happy Minwalla and Sikander Usman. Mr. Kazmi and Sikandar Halim were arrested yesterday as were Zulfiquar Mirza and Fahim Mughal, two other cronies of Mr. Zardari. Also there are orders of arrest for two of Ms. Bhutto's first cousins Mahfooz Mustafa and Muzaffar Mustafa. In the orders, both brothers are charged with taking out unsecured loans of Rs [rupees] 150 million from the National Bank of Pakistan and Rs 50 million from Habib Bank, respectively. Another business associate of Mr. Zardari's, Mr. Javed Pasha who was also head of the former government's Project Evaluation and Monitoring Committee has gone underground, but is reportedly in touch with the Sindh Government and is rumoured to be turning into an approver for the government.

The arrest of these business tycoons, rather than ex-PPP Ministers has sent a strong signal to Ms. Bhutto that unless she accepts the government's package deal, these tycoons could be turned into approvers also. The government appears to be playing a waiting game with future arrests, while intense negotiations go on between Islamabad and Bilawal House. The former Ambassador-at-Large Happy Minwalla is being kept on by the President in Islamabad in an unofficial capacity to keep open the doors for a dialogue. He has met both the President and Ms. Bhutto in the past three days. However, Ms. Bhutto said that she had kept Mr Minwalla on to brief Western Ambassadors in Islamabad. Mr. Minwalla told THE NATION from Islamabad that he had tendered his resignation to the President, but it had not yet been accepted and he had not yet been released from office, although he had technically resigned. In the past 20 months, Mr. Minwalla has established excellent workable relations with all the necessary power centres—the Army, Ms. Bhutto, the President, the American Ambassador and the Opposition.

In reply to the smear campaign in some newspapers that Ms Bhutto is an Indian agent, she said: "How could I honestly do such a thing. I am a nationalist and the daughter of the man who saved Pakistan." However, she said that the government was attempting to smear her with everything. Other PPP leaders said the government would stoop to no ends to get her. "The Indian agent charge stinks but we know that they are going to try and put it on her and on other Ministers," said a PPP leader.

Ms. Bhutto now faces unbelievable pressures to decide her political future. As a mother of two children and responsible for her husband, as the head of the Bhutto and Zardari clan, as the only leader of the PPP that can keep the party together, as the main figure standing for the continuation of the parliamentary system, Ms Bhutto is being torn into many pieces by all these pressures. Her decision will also possibly decide the future shape of politics to come in this country. If she stays, the government "will throw the whole book at her", according to one source. If she does not, the caretaker government will have the PPP broken and possibly even the future of democracy in Pakistan.

Minister Denies Reports

BK1408052090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Syeda Abida Hussain, federal minister for information and broadcasting, described as totally baseless and fictitious the reports published in the press saying that former Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto was told that all charges of corruption and nepotism against her and her government would be dropped if she denounces politics and quits the country. In a statement in Islamabad yesterday, the federal minister said that these reports are not true.

Further on Decisions at New Cabinet's Meeting

BK1208165090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Excerpts] The first plenary meeting of the caretaker federal cabinet, presided over by Prime Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, was held in Islamabad today. The meeting was attended by the governors and chief ministers of the four provinces, in addition to the federal ministers. The meeting expressed the determination to hold elections according to plan on 24 October as was announced by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Federal Minister Syeda Abida Hussain briefing journalists on the cabinet decisions, said that the process of accountability will continue simultaneously with the election process. [passage omitted]

The caretaker cabinet decided to fulfill the responsibility of maintaining and improving the law and order situation in the country while conducting the elections. For this, it was decided to cancel the thousands of licenses for automatic weapons issued over the last 20 months. However, former members of the National Assembly, members of provincial assemblies, district council chairmen, and municipal corporation mayors will be exempt. The license holders will have the right to appeal and the government will give due consideration to legitimate cases.

The Common Interests Council meeting will be convened as early as possible. The meeting will discuss the long-standing demand of the provinces for provincial autonomy and devolution of powers. This includes the North-West Frontier Province's [NWFP] demand for royalty on power production and Balochistan's demand for royalty on natural gas. Punjab and Sindh's demands for (?subsidies) will also be discussed at the meeting.

The cabinet decided to do away with the People's Program [social welfare program initiated by Bhutto government]. The ongoing projects under the program will be completed under the provincial government departments with the supervision of district magistrates. It was decided to continue the new television, the People's Television Network. The federal minister said that it was decided by the cabinet that people who have been recruited in various government departments, offices, and institutions over the last 20 months will be retained only if they meet the necessary conditions. They will be given only a five year's relaxation. [sentence as heard] It was also decided that houses constructed for widows from the Islamic tithe funds will be distributed by provincial governments among eligible people. The cabinet also decided that the already existing Afghan cell of the Government of Pakistan will have the additional representation of one member each from Balochistan and NWFP governments.

In reply to a question, Begum Syeda Abida Hussain said that the general elections will be held under the existing laws and will be completely free and fair. There is no truth in the reports that the next elections will be held on the basis of proportional representation, she said. In reply to another question, she said that the tribunals consisting of high court judges will be set up according to existing laws for the process of accountability. She said that the state of emergency will be lifted from the country as soon as the election process is over.

In reply to yet another question, Begum Syeda Abida Hussain said that the caretaker government will bring about a healthy change in the broadcasting organizations and government-controlled (?printing and media) policy. The new policy will be balanced so as to provide the listeners, the audience, and readers with complete and appropriate news reports.

Reorganization of Intelligence Services Begins

BK1008115290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 10 (AFP)—Pakistan's caretaker government has started reorganizing the country's powerful military and civilian intelligence services after Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's ouster, national newspapers reported Friday.

Noor Leghari, head of the central government's Civilian Intelligence Bureau, was fired and replaced by Zafar Iqbal Rathore, the deputy director of a police academy, the press reports said. About 50 employees of the intelligence bureau have been sacked and at least seven arrested since Monday for having destroyed "important documents" after Ms. Bhutto was sacked, said the FRONTIER POST, a Peshawar daily.

The country's new leadership is also considering asking General Hamid Gul to return to the head of Inter Services Intelligence (ISI), the military intelligence-gathering body he led between March 1987 and April 1989, the FRONTIER POST reported. Gen. Gul had been fired by Ms. Bhutto after Afghan resistance forces were routed in an abortive bid to seize the city of Jalalabad in an operation Western diplomatic sources here say was organized by the ISI and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Gen. Gul, known for his closeness to the regime of leader Mohammad Ziaul Haq, still wields power within the ISI, the sources said. He was made commander of the Multan Army Corps in Pakistani Punjab, near the Indian border, after Ms. Bhutto replaced him as ISI chief by retired General Shamsur Rahman Kalloo.

The FRONTIER POST and the Lahore newspaper THE NATION reported that both the intelligence bureau and the Federal Investigation Agency—a civilian body in charge of political espionage—had been taken over Monday by military intelligence, which seized all documents and the buildings of the two services.

Ms. Bhutto told a press conference Wednesday in her home town of Karachi that "military intelligence" was responsible for what she termed the "constitutional coup" leading to her ouster. The Army has denied the charge. No officials were available Friday—the weekly holiday in Pakistan—to comment on the press reports.

Six Ministers, Other Officials Sworn In 11 Aug

BK1108094490 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Six federal ministers, one adviser to the prime minister, and one special assistant to the prime minister were sworn in at a special ceremony in Islamabad today. The president, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, administered the oath. The ministers are Mir Hazar Khan Bijrani, Syeda Abida Hussain, Mian Zahid Sarfaraz, Lieutenant General (Retired) Abd-al-Majid Malik, Malik

Mohammad Naim, and Mr. Ruedad Khan. Syed Ijlal Haider Zaidi is the adviser to the prime minister and Mr. Kamal Akbar, the special assistant to the prime minister. Their status will be of a federal minister. The prime minister, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, and federal ministers attended the ceremony.

Portfolios Announced

BK1408020090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] The portfolios of six new federal ministers have been announced. They are as follows:

Malik Mohammad Nayim Khan—Communications
Syeda Abida Hussain—Information and broadcasting
Mian Zahid Sarfaraz—Interior affairs and narcotics control
Retired Lieutenant General Abdul Majid Malik—Petroleum and natural resources
Mir Hazar Khan Bijrani—Science and technology
Ruedad Khan—Minister without portfolio

Preparations Continue for General Elections

Preliminary Work Begins

BK1108115890 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Chief Election Commissioner Justice Naimuddin Ahmad has said that preliminary work has started on holding the scheduled elections in the country in a peaceful, free, fair, and impartial manner. In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN in Islamabad today, he expressed the hope that the remaining two members of the Election Commission will be appointed in a couple of days, thus completing the formation of the commission and making it fully operational. He added that the elections will be held on the basis of the existing electoral rolls under the supervision of the judiciary. About the delimitation of the electoral constituencies, the chief election commissioner said that if the need for the delimitation of constituencies is felt in view of the creation of some new districts during the last two years, then it will be done.

Minister Rules Out Delay

BK1208064090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The federal minister, Sayeda Abida Hussain, says the prime responsibility of the caretaker government is to conduct free, fair and impartial elections. Talking to newsmen in Islamabad yesterday, she dispelled the notion of a delay in the holding of elections and said the process of elections will start with full vigor. She assured that accountability will be conducted by the judiciary without affecting the election schedule.

Cabinet Affirms Elections for 24 Oct

BK1208150090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] At their first meeting in Islamabad today, the federal ministers expressed their determination to hold general elections according to plan on 24 October, as was announced by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The Cabinet meeting was chaired by Caretaker Prime Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and attended by governors and caretaker chief ministers of the four provinces and federal ministers.

Federal Minister Syeda Abida Hussain, briefing newsmen on the Cabinet decisions, said that the accountability process will continue simultaneously with the election process. She said that the accountability will be held on two levels. One of them will be held on the people's level—that is through the elections on 24 October, and the other at the level of law, which will be carried out by legal proceedings in accordance with existing laws.

The process will continue after the general elections as well, and it will cover all members of the National Assembly and provincial assemblies elected during the November 1988 elections. A part of this process will be completed before the 24 October elections and the rest after.

The Cabinet also decided to take comprehensive steps for the benefit of the people, particularly for reducing the prices of essential items, especially wheat and onions. Apart from this, it was also decided to maintain petroleum prices at the existing level. Several urgent steps were also agreed upon regarding this, keeping in view the existing [word indistinct] of oil supply.

Officials, Khan, Jatoi Meet

BK1308164790 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The Sindh governor, Mr. Mahmud A. Harun; and the caretaker chief minister, Jam Sadiq Ali, had separate meetings with the president, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in Islamabad today. They discussed holding of October elections and measures to ensure their fairness and impartiality. The general situation in Sindh Province was also discussed.

The Sindh chief minister also had a meeting with the prime minister, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, in Islamabad today and briefed him on the overall situation of the province. He said since the constitutional change of government, the province has been peaceful and there

had been no major incidents of dacoity [robbery] and sabotage. The prime minister said this reflected the faith of the people of Sindh in the new government.

Later, the chief minister said his government will restore supremacy of law. He said several people have been arrested in the interest of law and order and accountability. Many of them are involved in embezzlement, fraud, and misuse of government funds. The chief minister reiterated that there shall be no victimization on political grounds but accountability in accordance with law will proceed as announced by the prime minister.

PPP Invites Candidate Applications

BK1308164990 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The information secretary and spokesman of PPP [Pakistan People's Party], Mr. Qayyum Nizami, said in Lahore today the party has invited applications for the forthcoming general elections. He said applications for the National Assembly elections should be sent to secretary general, PPP, Bilawal House, Karachi, with 3,000-rupee bank draft or postal order, but those who want to contest provincial assembly seats should a bank draft or postal order of 1,500 rupees along with their applications.